BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1822. [NUMBER 1537.

It is resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,

THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1822.

THIS is to give notice that the undermentioned is a List of UNCLAIMED BOXES &ca. many of which have been lying in this Office for several years:—if the same are not claimed and cleared away at the expiration of Six Months from this date, they will be sold by Public Outcry, and their Produce carried to the account of Government.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. G. BIRD,
Act. Collector of Customs, and Town Duties

LIST of UNCLAIMED PACKAGES &ca. belonging to the undermentioned Gentlemen, imported per Ships as follows.

Year and Month.		Packages	To whom belonging.	By what Ship	To whom consigned.
1811.					
July	3d	1 Box..	Lieut. Edward Monday, H. M. Ship Phoenix.....	Milford.	
Sept.	18th	1 Ditto,	Lieut. John Archbold, 56th Regt. Bombay East India.....	Scaleby Castle.	
1814.					
May	22d	1 Ditto,	Mr J. F. Dession,.....	Elphinstone.	
	25th	1 Ditto,	Thomas Eden, Esq. Columbo Ceylon,.....	Lady Melville.	
Aug.	19th	1 Ditto,	Ensign S. H. Crawford, 1st Bat. 60th Regt. Cape of Good Hope.....	Cumbrian.	
Nov.	23d	1 Ditto,	Thos. Hodgson, Esq. Fort Adjt. Cananore.....	Tigress.	
1817.					
Dec.	12th	1 Ditto,	Mr. Wm. Newell, H. M. Ship Magicien.....	Carmarthen.	
	„	1 Ditto,	Lady Harvey Walmer,...		
	„	1 Ditto,	Lieut. T. York,.....		
	„	1 Ditto,	Colonel Stoven, Commanding H. M. 17th Infantry.		Messr. Colvin Bazett, & Co. Calcut. ta.
		2 Ditto,	Mr. Rickards's Speech of Parliament.....		
1819.					
May	27th	1 Ditto,	Marked W. G. No. 85...	Jemima.	
		1 Ditto,	Ditto, G. T. No. 12....	Ditto.	
June	10th	1 Ditto,	Ditto, H. M.....	Lady Borrington.	
Nov.	5th	1 Ditto,	Ditto, D. No. 87.....	Orient.	
		1 Ditto,	Lieut. Bartholomew Grant, 2d N. Infantry.....		
1821.					
Jan.	27th	1 Parcel.	Mr. Edmond White,.....	Swallow.	
May	24th	1 Ditto,	Edward B. Tinling, Esq. H. M. Ship Carlow,....	Farquharson,	
	„	1 Ditto,	Mr Henry Warry, Hon'ble Company's Marine.....	Mulgrave Castle.	
June	22d	1 Box..	Miss Steel,.....	Kent.	
	15th	1 Ditto,	Mr. Octavus Wray, Assist. Surg. 1st Bat. 7th Regt. Bengal N. Infantry.....	Ogle Castle.	
	17th	1 Ditto,	Mr. F. Jones, Ensign 7th Bat. N. Infantry.....	Royal George	
	„	1 Parcel.	Dr. Baird,.....	Ogle Castle.	

W. G. B.
Acting Collector.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the General Sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Friday the 15th of this month, and continue for one week.

The sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. E. ELLIOT,
Act. Dep. Warehouse Keeper in Charge.

BOMBAY,
General Sale Room,
1st February 1822.

જાહેર-નામો

એવોજે-શરકાર-કંમપે-નીનો-માલ-મ
નાત-તથા-ધાતુ-તથા-બીજી-જનશકે-તે
ની-વકરી-દર-મહીને-થાએકે-તે-વકરી
માચ-મહીનામાં-તારીખ ૧૫ શુકરવાર
ના-દીને-થાશે-તે-એક-કલ્ક-શુકી-તે
વકરી-આલશે *

તે-વકરી-દર-દીને-બપોર-ની-ચાપુ-

શ્રી-જી-જશે — તા- ૧ ફેબરીવારી-શને
૧૮૨૨ અંગરેજી *

A True Translation,
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

મણીર મમ

કોલીજે બરાબર સંડોનીચ સ
ર ઘમત ર ધાજી ર ઈતર બાબ
ર વકે યાથી બર મણીન્યાત બી
પરબી ચેત વકે તી બીપરબી યા મ
ણીન્યાત તાગીકે ૧૮ ચોકપરબી
ચેઈક ર એમ વગપડા ડલંતે બી
પરબી ચાકેક

બીપરબી બર બીપર મોનપ્રકરબી
ચાબી ચેઈક તાગીકે ૧ અકે બ્રે
ઘીપરબી બબ ૧૮૨૨ ઈબબી

A True Translation,
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my office on Wednesday next the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
MEDOWS STREET,
9th February 1822.

A CARD.

THE widow of the late Mr. F. J. JOLLIFFE avails herself of the earliest opportunity of tendering her unfeigned gratitude to the Parents, Guardians and Friends of those Children who have been entrusted to the care of her late lamented husband and herself, and earnestly solicits a continuance of their liberal Patronage and support; and in the confident hope of an extension of their favor, she respectfully intimates to them and the public in general, that she proposes continuing to conduct the School for young Ladies and Gentlemen, on the same plan as before.

Mrs. JOLLIFFE takes this opportunity of announcing also, that Mr. WILLIAM JOLLIFFE, an elder Brother of the late Mr. JOLLIFFE (who is well qualified for the charge), is shortly expected to arrive from Calcutta to superintend the education of the young Gentlemen; and that in the interim she has an able assistant in Mr. CRITCHTON, who has been engaged in that capacity since the 10th of November last.

The Breach House is most delightfully situated, and possesses advantages decidedly superior to a Town Residence, both for air and exercise.

BREACH HOUSE SEMINARY,
6th Feb. 1822.

CHRONOMETERS

RECEIVED, wound, and rated at No. 3 Meadow's Street, next door to the office of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay 6th February 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY
KALENDAR
AND
REGISTER
FOR THE YEAR
1822,
WITH
AN ALMANACK,
PRICE 10 BOMBAY RUPEES.

ALSO
THE INDIAN
KALENDAR
SHEWING THE CORRELATIVE DATES
According to the various modes
OF RECKONING TIME
AMONGST
THE ENGLISH, HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMANS & MALABARIANS.

For the year of Christ 1822,
Vekramajit 1878-79,
Salbahan 1743-44,
Malabar 997-98,
Yezdezerd 1191-92,
and
Hejree 1237-38,

PRICE 2½ BOMBAY RUPEES.

The Gentlemen at outstations are respectfully informed that copies will be forwarded for sale, to Mr. Thomas Griffith, *Seroor*; Mr. Lewis Colle[illegible] *Surat*; Mr. C. Tucker, *Baroda* [illegible] *Kaira*; and Mr. Ph. Murzel[illegible] *Broach*.

Courier Office, 9th February 18[illegible]

A CARD.

KEMPT AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY acquaint the Public, that the Sale of the

BOOKS

belonging to the Estate of the Hon'ble Sir *Wm. D. Evans*, late Recorder, deceased, will take place on Tuesday the 12th instant.

Bombay 9th February 1822.

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP

ROCKINGHAM,

OF 500 TONS,

CAPT. GEORGE WAUGH,

HAS very superior accommodation for Passengers, being 7 feet between decks, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Will sail the end of March.—For freight or passage apply at the Office of Mr. WILLIAM MILBURN in Apollo-street, where a plan of the accommodations may be seen,

Bombay, February 1st 1822.

Advertisement.

ON Monday the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, will be sold on board the Sulimany, Captain R. S. Carter, in Bombay Dock, the undermentioned Stores, on account of the underwriters, which agreeably to a survey held on board the 25th January last are condemned unserviceable—

Lot 1st—Main Rigging and lower stays,
" 2d—Topmast do. and back stays,
" 3d—Bowsprit,
" 4th—Jibboom,
" 5th—Spritsail and Gammoning.

Terms—Ready money, and the goods to be cleared away within two days after the sale.

Bombay 7th February 1822.

FOR SALE

RICHARDSON'S

PERSIAN

DICTIONARY,

IN TWO VOLS. LARGE FOLIO,

PRICE RUPEES 100

READY MONEY.

Enquire at Messrs. Boyce & Co.

Bombay 9th Feb. 1822.

SALE BY AUCTION

On THURSDAY the 14th Instant,

AT

Messrs. BAXTER & Co's.

A QUANTITY of Household Furniture &c. consisting of Blackwood Cots of sizes, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Washhand Stands, Tables, Side Boards, Chairs and Sophas; and a variety of Books, Wines and Spirits; the property of a Family gone to Europe.

At 2 o'clock several Carriage and Saddle Horses, with some Carriages and Buggies, will be exposed for sale.

Bombay 9th February 1822.

TO BE LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE in Rampart Row with Coach House and Stabling for six Horses, to be let. Further particulars will be given on application at Messrs. BAXTER and Co.'s office.

Bombay 9th February 1822.

SALE OF

THE EFFECTS

OF THE LATE

Mr. FRANCIS TOMKINS

DECEASED.

NOTICK IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on this day Saturday the 9th February instant, and on such other day or days as shall be appointed, will be sold by Public Auction at the late dwelling House of the late Mr. FRANCIS TOMKINS, the Effects of the said deceased, consisting of a quantity of Queens Ware, A quantity of cut & plain Decanters, Sugar & Butter Pots and Basons, Sets and single Blackwood Dining Tables, Blackwood Chairs, Bureaus, Book Cases, Writing Desks, and Escritoirs, Chess and Backgammon Boards, Washhand Stands, Cots, and others articles of Furniture, some Broad Cloths, Shirts and other Cloths & Linen, Chintz of various modern Patterns, China flowered Silk, and Velvets of different colours, Sashes, Spy Glasses, Stockings, Nankeens, and other Articles of the kind, Guns, A quantity of Teakwood Planks, A quantity of Flat Iron, A quantity or assortment of Ironmongery, A large assortment of useful Books, A quantity of Brandy, Beer and Wine in Bottles, A quantity of Stationery, and a variety of other Articles well worthy the attention of Families, Tradesman, Shopkeepeers and other persons. (Also, on Commission, A quantity of Champaign and French Claret).

TERMS.

The purchasers to pay for their Lots on delivery.

The Articles to be cleared before the next appointed auction day, or otherwise to be resold on account and risk of the first purchaser, who shall be held liable to make good any difference that may arise.

(BY THE EXECUTORS.)

Bombay 9th Feb. 1822.

વેચાણ

મરનાર • મીશતર • ફરાંશીશ

દામકીનશનાં•શામાંનનુંછે

ખબર•દીધાંથી•આપીએછેજે

એ•મરનાર•મીશતર•ફરાંશીશ • દામકીનશનાં•ઘેરેરમાં•આજનાં•શનીશરવારનાં•દીને•તારીખ ૮ મી•ફેબરવારીએ તથા•બીજા•જે•દાડાવો•મુકરર•થડશે•તે દાડે•જાહેર•જીલાંકુ•કરીને•એ • મરનારનો•શામાંન•તથા•જંનશીછે•તે • વેચશે (તે•જંનશીની•વીગત•એજે) જડો•એક કુબનશવેરનો—કાપેજી•તથા•શાદી•દીકાનટરો—શુગર•તથા•બતરપાટ—જેશન —જોરેજી•તથા•એબકલી•શીશમી•બાણા નીં•તેબલો—શીશમની • બુરશીઓ—બીરો—બુકકેશો—લખવાની•ડેશકો—જશકોટરીઓ—મેશ•તથા•રમવાનાં•પાટીઓ—ફાટ•ધોવાના•જશટાનો—ધોબી આબો•તથા•એજ•જાતની•બીજીબીજીં જનશીછે—કંજબએક • બનાત—બમીશીં•તથા•બીજાંબજી•કપડાંછે—બણીએક•તરેફની•ઢીટો—ફુલોવર•ચીનાજ•રેશમી•કાપડ—મખમલ•બણાંતરાંની—શાશીશ—કુરમીનો—પગાનાં • મોજાં—બાંનકીનો—બાંનકુકોની•તરાંનો•બીજોબજી•શામાંનછે —જડો•એક•શાગ•તથા•શીશમી•પાટીઓનો—જડો•એક•લોડાનાં•પોરા•પાટાનો —જડો•એક•લોડાંનો•તરેફવાર•શામાંન છરી•ફાંટા•તથા•કાતરનો—બણીએક•જાતની•કાંમની•ચુકો—જડો•એક • બરાંન ડી•તથા•બીર•તથા•વજનનો • બાતલી માંછ—જડો•એક•જશટેશનેરીનો•તથા • બીજો•બણોએક•તરેફનો•શામાંન•ફેમલી તથા•વે પારી•તથા•કુકાનદારોને • તથા• બીજા•લોકોને•કાંમનોછે—(એ • વગરે બેરબેકે•વે ચશે•જડો•એક•શામપેન•તથા કરેનચ•કબારેટ•દારુનોછે) *

એની•બોલી•એજે • માલ•લેણારાઓ એ•પોતાનાં•બાટનાં•નાંણાં•માલ•બજ•વાની•અગાકુ•પગાર•કરીને•બીજો•લીલાંકુનો•દાડો•ઠરાવશે•તેની•અગાકુ • કુચકાવી • લજજાએ•નકીતો•પેકેલા•ખરીદદારનાં•કુશાળે•તથા•જોખમે • પાછો•વે ચાશે—અને•જેકંજ•બોટ•આવશે•તે•પેકેલા•ખરીદદાર•પાશેથી•ભરી•લેશે *

તા• ૮ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૨

(બકીલોથી)

P. BRIGAUDEAU,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

BEGS to notify to the public that the Copartnership between FAKERJEE Parsee and himself has been dissolved from the first of February instant, and that he continues to carry on his said business at his Repository 32 Sonapore Road, and he begs to request that Gentlemen entrusting Horses to his care will be pleased to send them with a note to his address to prevent confusion and mistakes.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1822.

FAKERJEE BYAJEE

BEGS leave to notify to the public that his late Copartnership with Mr. Brigaudeau, was dissolved from the first of February Instant, by mutual consent; and that he continues as usual to carry on his business of Livery Stablekeeper & Horse breaker at the premises No. 32 Sonapore, which from their spacious dimensions have been divided between himself and Mr. Brigaudeau his late partner.

Fakerjee Byajee has now followed the occupation of Horse-breaking for a period of 20 years, and he trusts it will not be presumptuous in him to say that he has given the fullest satisfaction in the peculiar science of training even the most vicious and restive Horses to acquire pleasing and elegant paces, and to go admirably gentle and quiet.

As incident to the business of his Stables, Fakerjee B. also bleeds, docks and trims Horses in the most approved and fashionable style.

N. B. To prevent confusion and mistake, it is respectfully requested that notes to his address may be sent with Horses intended to be placed under his charge.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1822.

WANTS A PLACE.

AS Butler or upper Servant, a young man possessing respectable references as to his fidelity &c. from families of the greatest respectability on the continent of Europe. His Wife also is willing to engage as governess of Children, or Chamber maid; having been employed in that capacity, at Paris, her native city.

A line addressed to this office will be immediately attended to.

Bombay 9th February 1822.

Advertisement.

Notice to the Creditors of WAMON WISSWANATH Bhandaree.

THE Creditors of the abovenamed WAMON WISSWANATH Bhandaree, are desired to send in the particulars of their claims and demands against me at my House, and all legal and just demand against me will be [illegible] train for arranging the final discharge [illegible] all claims not sent in within 45 days [illegible] this public notice will be disregarded.

WAMON W. BHANDAREE.

Bombay 8th February 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર

તામેન•વીશુનાઇ•ભનદારીનાં•માંગણા રાઓને•જાહેર•કરેચ *

મારા•માંગણારાઓને•અરજ• કરીને• કેકુચછે•તેનાંમાનુ•માંગનુ•તથા•જેકંજ• દાવો•હોયતો•તેનાંમાએ•કુમારા•ધેકેર માં•શરવે•માંગણાની•વીગત•બખીને•મો કબે•અને•જેકંજ•કુમારી•કુપર•શાચુ•તથા•વાજબી•દેનુ•હોયતો • તેનાંમાનો• નીકાલ•કરવા•શાનુ•રશતો•કરશુ•શરવે માંગણારાઓને•માલમ•થાએજે•મા•બખ ર•છાપેમાથી ૪૫ દાડામાં•નકી•મોકબ શે•તો•તેનાંમાનો•દાવો• કબુલ• કરશે• નકી—તા• ૮ મી•ફેબરવારી ૧૮૨૨ *

LALLA [illegible]QUIRA

HAS FOR SALE

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net.....	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.....	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.....	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO

WINES

AND

LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale,.....	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto.....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy.....	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822.

CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to CAPTAIN GIDEON HUTCHINSON'S MAHRATTA DICTIONARY, *are respectfully informed that owing to circumstances mentioned in former advertisements,* CAPTAIN H. *is unable to continue that Work, and their subscriptions will be repaid on application to* MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO. *Bombay.*

Mocha 28th Sept. 1822.

FOR SALE.

NEW Bengal MATS, fit for Hall, Room and Varanda viz.

Feet	35	by	26
"	30	"	20
"	25	"	19
"	30	"	22½
"	20	"	15
"	50	"	38
"	45	"	34
"	40	"	30
"	35	"	26

[illegible] Chariot Harnesses with [illegible] Furniture; at Cursetjee Byramjee's Shop [illegible] the China Bazar No. 18.

Bombay, 8th Feb. 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration with the Will annexed, of Lieutenant CHRISTOPHER IRVINE COCHRANE, late of His Majesty's 47th Regiment of foot, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.

Bombay, 7th February 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of JAGONNATH RAGHUNATH JEE, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

may be granted to RAGOBA BHASKER Josey, the only son, heir and representative of the late BHASKER CRUSTNA Josey, deceased, who is a creditor on the estates and effects of the said JAGONATH RAGOONATHJEE, deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof —Dated this 8th day of February 1822.

FREDERICK AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Lieut. THOMAS CAMPBELL SCOTT, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted, by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 26th January 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of JOHN ADOLPHUS POPE, late of Bombay, Esquire, deceased, having been granted by the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Mrs. CATHERINE POPE, the widow of the deceased and Executrix appointed by the said Will—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated February 7th 1822.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of January 1822.

1822		THERMOMETER 11 A. M.	1 P. M.	4 P. M.	BAROMETER. 11 A. M.	4 P. M.
January.	date	degs.	degs.	degs.	In. dec.	In. dec.
Tuesday	1	75½	75½	75	30 04	30 03
	2	73½	74	75	30 03	29 96
	3	74½	74½	75½	30 09	29 93
	4	74	74½	76	30 09	29 93
	5	74	74½	76	30 01	29 95
	6	75½	76	76	30 07	29 95
	7	76½	77½	77½	30 09	30 03
	8	77½	77½	77½	30 19	30 04
	9	77	78	78½	30 19	30 03
	10	77	78	79	30 11	30 02
	11	78½	79	79½	30 07	30 01
	12	78	80	81½	30 07	30 09
	13	78½	80½	81	30 02	29 95
	14	79	81½	83	30 01	29 92
	15	81½	82½	83	30 04	29 92
	16	81½	82½	83	30 07	30 09
	17	81½	83	82½	30 06	29 98
	18	79½	80	80	30 02	29 95
	19	78	78	78	30 04	29 95
	20	78	78	78	30 06	29 96
	21	77	77	77½	30 05	30 01
	22	76	77½	77	30 07	29 97
	23	76	77½	78½	30 05	30 09
	24	76½	77½	79½	30 06	29 98
	25	77½	78	79½	30 05	29 27
	26	77½	78½	80	30 04	29 95
	27	78	79	79	30 05	29 98
	28	78	78½	78½	30 19,30	01
	29	76½	77	77½	30 05	30 09
	30	76½	76½	77	30 08	30 09
	31	76½	77	76½	30 04	30 09

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31st JANUARY, 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council;

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments viz.

1st Battalion 4th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Francis Sharpe to be Adjutant, in the room of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Graham promoted to a Company,—Date of appointment 16th January.

Lieutenant Albany Troward, of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Fort Adjutant at Tannah while a detail from that Battalion may be doing duty in that Garrison, or until farther Orders,—Date of appointment 25th Instant.

The leave of absence granted to Major General R. Cooke, Commanding the Surat Division of the Army, by the General Orders of the 11th Instant, is cancelled, at that Officer's request.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Lieutenant Craig, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to the Pension List, on the conditions stated in Government Orders of the 8th December 1820, with permission to reside and receive his Pension in Malabar; the following Promotion is in consequence made.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Henry Macan to be Lieutenant, Vice Craig struck off the effective strength of the Army; and placed on the Pension List,—Date of rank 1st February 1822.

Major P. De Lamotte, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The Governor in Council will not fail to bring to the favorable notice of the Hon'ble Court the services of Major De Lamotte, during an uninterrupted period of upwards of twenty three years.

Bombay Castle 1st February 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion viz.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Edward M. Wood to be Captain, and Ensign Michael Thackthwaite to be Lieutenant vice Stewart deceased,—Date of rank 15th October 1821.

Bombay Castle 2d February 1822.

Lieutenant W. Buchanan of the 4th Regiment of Bengal Native Cavalry, having produced a Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to England for the recovery of his health, is allowed a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Love is permitted to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, his provisional appointment ceasing from the date of his embarkation.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made in Brigade Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Turner, on the 24th of November last, viz.

Lieutenant Roberts of the 2d Battalion 7th Regt. Native Infantry, to be Superintendent of Bazars to the Brigade.

Lieutenant and Quarter Master Barlow, of the 1st | 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Bombay Castle 4th February 1822.

The undermentioned Cadets and Assistant Surgeons, having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Licensed Ship Rockingham, on the 28th ultimo, and having produced their covenants and certificates of appointment for this Presidency, are admitted on this Establishment from that date; the Cadets for the Artillery are promoted to second Lieutenants, and those for the Infantry to Ensigns: the date of their rank to be settled hereafter.

Artillery.

Messrs. Edward Anstruther Farquharson, Clements Blood, John Grant, Henry Stamford, Henry Sutton, Henry Wilkinson Hardie, William Abraham Welland, William Morse Webb, William Thomas Whitlie.

Infantry.

Messrs. Edward Morton Earle, Henry Maxwell Duncan, Benjamin Wombwell Gautier, John Cooper.

Medical Establishment.

Messrs. Alexander John Robertson, M. D. Ralph Ouseley.

Bombay Castle 6th February 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Medical appointments.

Surgeon Wallace to succeed Mr. Christie, as Surgeon to the European General Hospital.

Surgeon Hall to succeed Mr. Wallace as Garrison Surgeon, and Surgeon Harrison, to act for Mr. Hall, in that situation.

Assistant Surgeon Brydon, to succeed Assistant Surgeon McAdam as Hospital Storekeeper.

Lieutenant Hart, Adjutant of the Battalion of Pioneers, is allowed a furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate, for a period of six months from the date of his Embarkation.

Lieutenant J. Forbes, of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

The furlough to Sea on Sick Certificate granted on the 25th of January 1821, to Lieutenant Mansfield, of the 5th Regiment of Madras Light Cavalry, and attached to the Poona Auxiliary Horse, is extended to the 1st of this month.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Gov.

BOMBAY CASTLE 4TH FEBUARY, 1822.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments.

Lieutenant Goodridge to command the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Aurora.

Lieutenant Guy to command the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Vestal.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. FARISH,
Sect. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1822.

We have continued our extracts of the most interesting paragraphs from the latest London papers in our possession.

The next ships sailing for England from this port will be the Sarah, Capt. Norton, and the Lord Castlereagh, Capt. Briggs: the former will get away between the 20th and 25th inst. and the latter about the 1st proximo.

THE ROYAL TIGER.—Respecting this reported visitant of our Island, a correspondent residing on the Breach road hill, writes to us—

"I have made every inquiry & cannot discover any trace of him. We have a Hyena, which has been frequently seen on our hill, and on Monday evening last he was seen at nine o'clock upon my estate. There are also a great many Calves to be seen morning and evening in our neighborhood, and plenty of the younger branches of the canine species, but they are very harmless."

We have not been able to learn that the royal brute has been seen by any European. The report rests, as far as we can ascertain, on the testimony of some hamauls and ghorawallas; and we are inclined to believe that their fears and ignorance have converted a Hyena into a Tiger.

The Calcutta Journal of the 19th January contains the following

NOTICE.

The Editor having been occupied with his Counsel in Court until late in the afternoon of yesterday, was apprehensive that he might be under the necessity of suspending the publication of a Paper today, from want of the necessary time to prepare it for the Press;—but rather than disappoint his Readers of their usual Breakfast portion, or Table-Talk, which he still hopes the JOURNAL will long continue to furnish them, he has hastly collected together the several columns of matter previously prepared in type, and embodied them into a Number of the usual size, under the hope that they will be indulgently received, as at least more acceptable than so many Blank Sheets.

He must not omit to add, what he hopes will afford general satisfaction, that the case of "THE UNITED SECRETARIES versus BUCKINGHAM" having been fully argued by the Counsel on both sides, was submitted to the Jury, who retired for a few Minutes only, and on their return pronounced an Unanimous Verdict of 'NOT GUILTY,' which was received with loud plaudits by the assembled multitude that crowded the Court. The Notes which were taken of the Speeches on both sides, will require some time to prepare for the Press, but it is hoped that the Report of the whole may be published on MONDAY.

As it was physically impossible for him to reply to the innumerable Letters of Congratulation which flowed in upon him during the afternoon, in any other way than the apparently indifferent one of a verbal SALAM, he hopes that it will not be interpreted as arising from the want of proper feelings towards the Individuals who have taken such a mode of expressing their deep interest in the fate of a Question with which his name was necessarily associated. That the Cause of the Press has triumphed, is owing more to the justness of its claims and the good sense and integrity of the Twelve British Jurors by whom it was vindicated, than to any other circumstance; and it must be the wish and hope of every British bosom that this good sense and integrity may ever prevail over prejudice and injustice.

His Excellency the Conde do Rio Pardo, late Governor General of Portuguese India, and family, and suite left this on the 4th Instant, in the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Vestal, bound to Goa and the Malabar Coast.

We undertand that a Tiger has for some days past honored this Island with a visit. It is said that in the first instance he made choice of Malabar Hill as a retreat. On Monday night however he came down about 10 o'Clock to the Goalia Tallao, to quench his thirst and while so doing being seen, and a noise set up, he ran off over the hill between the Hermitage and Prospect Lodge. He was observed as he passed near the stable of the latter place by a Hammal who says he is breast high. The prints of his feet were distinctly visible this morning

It is reported by some people that on the afternoon of Monday, he was seen near the Parsee Tombs *Bom. Gaz.*

ARRIVALS.]—Lieut. & Adj. Charles Hart, Pioneers
Lieutenant Sheriff H. N. S. F;
Colonel Scot, Commanding H. N. S. F.
Capt. J. H. Dunsterville, Assis. Com. General,
Lieut. J. Walker, Artillery.
Ensign G. W. Oakes, 2d Bat. 7th Regiment,
Capt. G. Arden, 2d Bat. 4th Regiment,
Lieut. J. Randle, 5th Regiment,
Surgeon J. Moyle, European Regiment,
DEPARTURES.]—Capt. Johnstone Napier, A. A. General,
Lieut. J. Fawcett. 1st Bat. 3d. Regiment,
Lieut. Brown, 2d Bat. 4th Regiment, doing duty with 1st Bat. 1st Regiment
Lieut. A. Poole, 1st Bat. 5th Regiment,
Assist. Surgeon James Burnes, Artillery,
Lieut. White 1st Bat. 10th Regiment.

Nautical Chronicle
AND
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.] None.

DEPARTURES.]—Feb. 3d Ship Julia, Nacqudah Husson Dawood, to Bhownugger,
Do. 4th H. C. Cruiser Vestal, Lieut. J. W. Guy, to Goa and Malabar Coast,
Do. 5th Ship Partridge, Capt. M. Bradshaw, to the Cape of Good Hope and London,
Do 6th Ship Duke of Bedford Capt. Edward Oakes, to Calcutta,
Passengers by the Duke of Bedford,
Mr. Brown, and Mr. Ludlow,
Passengers by the Partridge.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Baxter and 2 Children; Mrs. Mignan, Miss Mignan, and Miss Sarah Mignan, Masters George, James, and Henry Mignan, Miss Eliza Richards; Miss Caroline Taylor; Lieut. Colonel Robert Pitman; Capt. John Low; Lieut. Wm. Daniell, H. M. 17th Lt. Dragns.; Lieut. Owen Poole; Lieut. Cochrane, Commanding Officer of the Troops; Lieut. Buchanan, Bengal Cavalry; Miss Wilson; Mr. Samuel Love, Assist. Surgeon in charge of Invalids; Mrs. Susannah Shepherd; Capt. J. Kirkman, *for the Cape of Good Hope.*

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 22d, Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland, from Sadras 22d January.
24th, Ship Forbes, R. Roe, from Calcutta 29th November.

DEPARTURES.—January 19th, Ship Mary Ann Sophia, R. Chapman, for Batavia.
20th, Brig John Shore, J. Sutherland, for Sadras.
January 23d, Ship Eliza, Thomas E. Ward, for London.
24th, Ship Woodford, A. Chapman, for England.
Do. Ship Andromeda, F. G. Stewart, for England.
Do. Ship Cambridge, W. Johnston, for England.
Do. Brig Hastings, P. Butler, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Leander, Captain Gore.
Ship Britannia, W. Snoball.
Ship Scotia, A. Agnew.
Ship Cornwall, W. Richardson.
Ship Orient, F. Wallace.
Ship Forbes, R. Roe.
Brip John Shore, J. Sutherland.
Brig Lion, T. W. Stunt.
Brig Fairy, T. Nardapah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 13th Albion W. Swainson from Liverpool Aug. 15.
13th Preseverance A Prince from Padang Dec. 1
Do. Andromeda P. C. S. Botelho from Macao Dec. 1
14th Ganges P. Falconer from London Aug. 12
Do. Good Success W. Poynton from Bombay Dec. 21
Jan. 16th Syren R. Alport from Batavia Nov. 13
Do. Anna Robertson W. H. Bidden from Penang Jan. 1
Passengers per Ship ALBION, Captain W. Swainson, from Liverpool, 15th August, 1820.
Mrs. Margaret Grierson, and Mrs. Mary Brown; Mr. J. Grierson, Surgeon, Bengal Establishment; Masters W. Brown, John Brown, and George Brown; Mrs. Mondgard Fosberry; Lieutenant Fosberry, Madras Establishment and Alexander Webster, Cadet, the three latter put on board the Cambridge on the 4th instant, for Madras.
Passengers per Ship GANGES, Captain Peter Falconer, from London 12th August, and the Cape of Good Hope, 8th of November.
From London.—Mrs Falconer, and Mrs. Phillips; Misses Sparrow, Carnegy, Sadd, Clarkson, and Lumsden; Doctors Lumsden, and A. Macdougall; Messrs. W. B. Jackson, and Carnegy, of the Civil Service; Lieutenant Phillips; Messrs. Dalzell, Ludlow, and Revell, Cadets; Masters Lloyd, Vignon, C Greenway, W. Greenway, and G. Greenway.
The Ganges parted company a few days ago with the Wellington, Captain Maxwell, from Batavia, 1st December.
Extracts from the Report of the Ship ANNA ROBERTSON, *Captain W. H. Bidden, from Penang the 1st of January.*
Passengers.—Mrs. Smoult, Mrs. Gordon and three Children, Miss Bannerman, Major Littar, Captain Davis, Captain Gordon, Lieutenant Brown, Mr. Hunter, Merchant, Mr. Rose, Master Patterson.
DEPARTURES.—Jan. 11th Travancore J. Bisg for Persian Gulph.
Do. Georgiana J. Rogers for Batavia.
Do. H. M. Brig Wizard H. P. Greville for Mauritius.
Jan. 12th Alexander J. Pascal for Bordeaux.
Do. Fatalbury Abdulla Balla for Juddah.
Do. Sussoman Merchant J. Principle for Persian Gulph.
Do. William Miles S. Beadle for London.
13th Medway B. Wight for N. South Wales.
Do. Hamit Bux David Nubbey for Arabia.
Jan 14th Jupiter W. Swan for London.
Do. Sherburne G. White for China.
Do Cabross Syed for Muscat.
Jan. 15th John Taylor G. Atkinson for Liverpool.
Jan. 16th Anne R. H. Gibson for Manilla.

Do. Danube G. Winslow for Boston.
Do. Uday T. Woodley for Muscat.
Jan. 17th Atiet Rohomany Hussen for Juddah.
Do. Fattie Mobarruck Hussen for Juddah.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 6th Instant, Mrs. Kemp', of a Son.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.]—On the 19th January, Captain M C. CRAIG, of the Honorable the Governor's Body Guard, to Georgiana Frances, youngest Daughter of Peter Cherry, Esq. First Judge of the Provincial Court in the Centre Division.

On the 19th January, Mr. Robert Stephen Theobalds, to Miss Isabella Amelia Branson.

On the 19th January, B. A. Mr. Edward Jervis, to Miss Louisa Claridge.

BIRTH]—At Madras, on the 18th January, Mrs. Leggatt, Wife of Mr. Conductor Leggatt, attached to the Adjutant General's Office, of a Daughter.

DEATHS]—At Bangalore, on the 6th J nuary Mrs J. G. M. De Grayter, wife of Quarter Master Serjeant J. L. De Grayter, 1st Bat. 2d Regt. N. I. Imp.

At Nagpore, on the 11th January, Lucretia, Daughter of Mr. Robert Rhodes, of that place.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES—On the 10th Jan. Captain Conroy 12 h N. I. to Mrs. Kerr, eldest Daughter of John Palmer, Esq.

On the 12th January Cornet Henry Letchmere Worrall, 1st Beng. L. Ca. and Adjt. of the G. vernor General's Body Guard, to Mrs. Catherine Barron Bruce. Widow of Lieut. Robert Robertson Bruce.

At Inchbrayock Cottage, near Montrose, on the 30th July last, Major Archibald Watson, Bengal Light Cavalry, to Ann, fourth daughter of the late Archibald Scott Esq. of Usan, and Dunnaid: his cousin.

BIRTHS.—On the 15th Jan. at Ishapore, near Calcutta the lady of Captain Galloway, Agent for Gunpowder, of a Son.

On the 12th Jan. Mrs. C. McMillan of a Son and heir.

At Chinsurah, the lady of Major T. G. Alder, 2d Batt. 30th N. I. of a daughter.

At Burdwan, on the 7th January, the lady J. F. Ellerton, Esq. of a daughter.

Lately at Berhampore, the lady of Major McPherson, of H. M. 17th Foot of a son and heir.

DEATHS.—On the 1st Jan. the infant son of F. H Spencer, Esq. aged 7 months and 15 days.

On the 3d January, Mr. G. Miller, Pensioner in the H. C. Marine.

On the 11th Jan. Mr. Maria Wattell, the wife of Mr. Samuel Wattell.

On the 14th Jan. Mr. Louis Bonnaud, senior, late of Cuttack, aged 78.

At Jaulnah, on the 12th Dec Ensign Henry Sturrock, of the 2nd Batt. 12th Regt. N. I. most sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

At Sincapore, on the 27th of November last, Captain John Carlton Collingwood, of the ship Susan, whose loss will be most deeply and justly regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintance, who esteemed him highly for the integrity of his conduct, for his amiable and friendly disposition, and the general worth of his character.

EUROPE.

August. 26th 1821.

BIRTHS.—Of Sons: The Ladies of Edward Scobell, Esq. in Manchester-street;—of Richard J. Vance, Esq. at [illegible]t Russell street;—of Col. C. Bruce, at [illegible]—of the Hon. Berkeley Octavius Noel, [illegible]ark, Warwickshire;—of John Stuart, esq [illegible]inn;—of Brymer Belcher, esq. at Roe[illegible] the Hon. and Rev. W. Eden;—of [illegible]son, of Conduit street, Hanover-square; [illegible]urling, on the 16th, in Brunswick-square. [illegible]ghters; The Marchioness of Lothian, at [illegible] Abbey.—Lady Charlotte Sturt, at Cum[illegible], Weymouth.—The Ladies of Thos. Potter Macqueen, esq. M. P. at Ridgemont-house, Bedfordshire;—of John Turner, esq. of Clapham Common;—of John Miles, esq. M. P. at Leighcourt, near Bristol;—of the hon.—Yeomans, at Woodlands;—of Lieut Col. Sir Guy Campbell, in Upper Grosvenor-street;—of George Beazley, esq. at Brightlingsea, Essex;—of John Cooper, esq. in Stamford-street

MARRIED.—At Florence, John Shaw Manly, esq. son of Vice-Admiral Manly, of Brazers, Oxfordshire, to Catherine Amelia, daughter of Sir Wm. Clayton, of Harleyford, Bucks.—Alexander Innes Scott, esq. of Tonbridge Place, Euston-square, to Julia, second daughter of James Deacon, esq. of Russell-Place, Fitzroy-square.—Mr. John Reeve, of the Bristol Theatre, to the daughter of Mr. Aylett, of Moorfields, London.—Mr George Gough, of Bristol, to the daughter of Richard Slee, esq. of Somerset-square.—S. Spackman, esq. of Bradford, to Augusta Sophia, sister of Thos. Timbrell, esq. of Trowbridge.—At Stepney, Wm. Fergus, esq. to Miss Cairns, daughter of Mr. James Cairns, R. N. At Marylebone, Sir R. D. Heneage, to Marianne Wolff Innes, only daughter of the late Col. James Innes, of Madras.—At Marylebone, David Howell, esq to Frances, youngest daughter of Thos Russell, esq. of Dover [At Louse, Wm. M. Penfold, esq. of Loose court, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Edward Homewood,, esq. of Maidstone.—At Arborfield, the Rev. H. Hodgkinson, rector of Arborfield, in Berkshire, to Sarah Janetta Crigan, youngest daughter of Claudius late Bishop of Sodor and Man.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev-Richard Boyse, of Little Hadham, Herts, to Winifred Berners, fourth daughter of the late Sir Thos. Berners Pleydell, of Watlington, Norfolk.—At St George's, Lord Charles Somerset to Lady Mary Poulet, daughter of the late Earl Poulet.—At Mitton, Viscount Kelburne to Miss Hay Mackenzie, youngest daughter of the late Edward Hay Mackenzie, of Newhall and Cromarty, esq.—John Bishop, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Caroline Gordon.—Edmound Lomax, esq. Lincoln's-inn, to Hester, eldest daughter of George Smith, esq. Chief Justice at the Mauritius.—At Bath, Harry Scott Gibb, esq. of the Royal Artillery, to Ramsay Eliza, daughter of the late Col. Cooper.—At Ashurst, Kent, Captain Charles White, of the Coldstream Guards, to Maria Adele, eldest daughter of George Blackshaw, esq.—Joseph Collyer, esq. of Queen-square, to Ann, youngest daughter of Robert Burchall, esq. of Walthamstow.—Mr. H. J. King, of the Orduance Office, Tower, to Lydia, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Eyre.—At Salisbury, Mr. William Lewis, of the Middle Temple to Frances, only daughter of Mr. Attwood, of the Close.—At St. Anne's, Soho, P. J. Macdonald, esq. to Eliza, youngest daughter of William Overton, esq. of Mile-end—At Ashborne, George J. Pennington, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Selina, youngest daughter of T. Jekyll Rawson, esq. of Ashborne.—Juckes Clifton Juckes, esq. of Trelydan-hall, Montgomeryshire, to Marianne, daughter of John Swinfen, esq of Swinfen-house, Staffordshire.—The Rev. John Primatt Maud, of Hillingdom, Middlesex, to Matilda Elizabeth Hains, of Swainswick, Somerset.

DIED.—At Castletown-house, co. Kildare, Lady Louisa Connolly: the mansion and estate of 8,000l. a year devolves to Col Edward Packenham, of the Donegal Militia.—At Bath, aged 75, Lady A'Court, widow of Sir W. P. Ashe A'Court, of Heytesbury-house, Wilts.—At Homerton, aged 55, Mrs. Helen Cowley.—In St. James's-palace, Sophia Elizabeth Fitzherbert, only daughter of P. Fitzherbert, esq. of Bristol.—On Paddington Green, aged 74, Joseph Thrupp, esq.—Sarah wife of Charles Richard Harford, esq. of Wandsworth Common, Surrey.—The Rev. Andrew Lawrence (brother of Sir Thos. Lawrence, P R A.), Chaplain to the Royal Hospital at Haslar, and Vicar of Long Parish, Hants.—On Sunday, the 5th inst., aged 25, Lieut Wm. Howgrave, of the Royal North Lincolshire Militia.—At Southampton, Sir Henry William Carr, lieutenant-colonel in the 3d Guards.—In Hertford-street, Elizabeth, wife of Lord Healey and daughter and co-heiress of Lord Chancellor Northington.—In Dover-street, on Thursday evening, the Dowager Countess of Mexborough.—Mr. John Blucke, of the secretary's office, Chelsea College.—Aged 16, Richard Fiennes, youngest son of the rev. William Hughes, rector of Bradenham and Pitchcot, Bucks.—At Ormond-house near Bath, Ellen Augusta, daughter of Major-General Jackson.—At Hammersmith, Ann, the wife of Thomas Smith, esq. of New Bridge-street.—Aged 42, Lydia, wife of Mr. George Lamb, of Camberwell Grove.—In London street, Fitzroy-square, aged 59, David Sutherland, esq.—On Friday the 10th inst. Mrs. Tandy, of Percy-street, Bedford-sbuare.

At his seat Potters Bar, near Barnet, Middlesex, Daniel Carpenter Esq. aged Seventy Two years.

Mr. Carpenter formerly belonged to the Bombay military Establishment, although at a time the Bombay Army was very diff rently organized compared with the enlightened system of the present day; yet it was at a period when individual resources, skill, and valor were conspicuously displayed towards establishing its high reputation and fame. He was an intelligent, active, and enterprising Officer; his achievements, frequently attracted the notice of the Bombay Government; and after a zealous and faithful Service of twenty years, he returned to England in the year 1789.—Since that time, an elapse of thirty two years; respected and beloved by all his acquaintence, he has continued to enjoy every confort and happiness this world affords, and calmly departed this life on the 5th June 1821.—The interment of this good man took place on the 13th of that month, in the family vault at the Parish church, South Mims; being followed to the Grave by his nephew, Lieut Colonel Carpenter of this Establishment. The Villagers and neighbouring poor of Potters Bar, for time immemorial will reverence his name, in grateful recollection of his fostering Care, unbounded Charity, and fatherlike Conduct; while his friends and relatives most unfeignedly deplore so great a loss, and most feelingly sympathize with his disconsolate widow, on this mournful Occasion!

At Southampton, Capt. G. Smith, E. I. C. Service
Sir Thomas Champneys, Bart.
R. Conway, Esq R. A.
Sir J. W. Compton, late Judge at Barbadoes.
The Honorable Catharine Dawney.
The Honorable Barbara St. John.
Thomas Keates, Esq Surgeon.
Sir Jonathon Miles, Knight.
The Countess Dowager of Jersey.
The Right Hon. John Preston Lord Baron Tara.

In the month of January last, at Cape Coast Castle, Africa, William Spencer Horton, Esq. aged 25 years, eldest Son of the late Rev. William Horton, M. A. of Rochdale.

On the 18th, February last, at Huaco, in Peru, the infant Daughter of Lord and Lady Cochrane.

On the 13th June last, at New York, Mrs. Alsop, the Daughter of the celebrated Mrs. Jordan. Her death is attributed to taking too much laudanum by mistake.

On the 29th June, Griffith Jones, of Aston, near Birmingham, at the advanced age of 103.

On the 7th July, at Wallasey, Cheshire, aged 70, James Meddowcroft, Esq. of Gray's Inn square.

On the 10th July, at Warrington, Mrs. Stubs, relict of Peter Stubs, Esq.

On the 13th July, at Brighton, Mr. Henry Grimshaw, merchant

On the 18th July, Mrs. Clementina Blundell; and on the 21st, Mrs Blundell, relict of the late Nicholas Blundell, Esq. of Crosby-hall.

On the 19th July, at Bristol, Mr. William Peter, artist, aged 83.

On the 21st July, aged 65 years, Mrs. Sarah Cowdroy, relict of Mr. William Cowdroy, proprietor of the Manchester Gazette.

Same day, at Ormskirk, Mary, wife of Mr. Aspinwall, surgeon.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9¼d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 16 per cent prem.
New Loan 10 ,,

A very extensive and dreadful fire had broken out Sincapore, which consumed a large portion of the Native Houses and Shops. An immense quantity of property was destroyed, and the loss of one individual by this calamity is estimated at 25,000 dollars.

The accounts received from China by the Cornwall are of a very unfavorable description—the Commander of that Vessel has obligingly favored us with some interesting particulars relating to recent transactions in that quarter. The Cornwall left Canton on the 2d ultimo, at which period the Merope and Eugenia, and the American Ship Emily were proceeding down the River.—These were three of four Vessels which had been peremptorily ordered by the Chinese Government to leave the River in four days under pretence that they had been detected in importing Opium. The fourth Ship was the Hoogly which had actually loaded a full cargo for New South Wales, when she was compelled to re-land every package and leave China in Ballast. The American Ship Emily, out of which the unfortunate Seaman was taken and murdered, was compelled likewise to re-land her Cargo, and quit China in Ballast. This will we trust be a good lesson to the Americans!

The principal Hong Merchant had his button taken from him, and he was reduced to the rank of a Plebian by the Vice-Roy of Canton—he procured his restoration however by paying between two and three lacs of tale amount, which are equal to seven or eight lacs of Rupees. It was thought at Canton that owing to this and similar severe measures of oppression adopted by the Chinese Government, there will be great difficulty in getting the Ships secured by any of the Hong Merchants next Season. The Commercial accounts are very unfavorable—the finest Tinnevelly Cotton did not sell for more than 10 tale long credit—the Company's Madras Cotton had not been settled when the Cornwall left, but it was not expected that more than 10 tale would be obtained, and good Bengal Cutchara Cotton sold with difficulty for 7 tale. Opium however still kept up, and notwithstanding the severity of Government, the holders expected it would be enhanced still more owing to the difficulty of landing it. The Ships are now obliged to lay in a constant state of defence—armed and ready to repel any attack that may be made on them, and their boarding nettings are tied up every night.

Pearls were selling at 25 per cent. discount.

Eastern produce in general held fair prices—Bettlenut is quoted at 3½ Dollars—Pepper to 13 to 13½—Rattans at 4—Tin 21¼.

The Cornwall saw a Dutch frigate, a large Ship, a Sloop, and a Brig at Malacca.

She left Penang on the 7th instant—the Satellite and Curlew Sloops of War were then in the harbour—they were expected to be despatched in a few days for this Port with the remains of the Treasure freight.

We are requested to state that the Cornwall called at this Port merely to land Native Passengers and Treasure from Malacca and Penang, and that "she will proceed immediately for Ceylon and Bombay, for any of "which places she will receive Freight or Passengers."

[*Mad. Cour. 22d Jan.* 1822.

The Andromeda will sail on Thursday morning for England direct.

Passengers.—Mrs. Cother, Mrs. Roe; Captains Samuel and Smith, Madras Cavalry, Lieutenants Roe and Berridge, H. M. 30th Regt.;—Children: Misses Newlyn and Roe.

The Cambridge is expected to continue her voyage with the same destination this morning.

Passengers.—Major Gen. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Paske, Mrs. Power, D. H. Dallas, Esq, Captain Greenvill.—Children: Misses Paske, J. [illegible] Miller, D. L. Smith, and Power, and Mr. [illegible]acaulay.

The Eliza sa[illegible]y for London.

Passengers.—[illegible]gh, Mrs. Goldie, Mrs. Dalzell, [illegible]h, Chaplain, Lieut. T Cussans. Ar[illegible]Law, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.—Chil[illegible]sses E. Hough, Miss M. Hough, Miss [illegible] Goldie, Miss E. Goldie, Miss J. Latter.—Masters: J. Hough, T. G. P. Hough, J. R. Goldie, T. Latter, and A. Dalzell.

The Woodford will follow on Thursday, calling at Pondicherry for the Honorable Mrs. Murray and family and Mrs. Chamier and family.

[*Mad. Gaz. Jan.* 23

The Ship Woodford, Captain A. Chapman, saild on Wednesday last in prosecution of her voyage to England, touching at Pondicherry for additional Passengers.

Passengers from Madras.—Mrs. Trotter, Misses S. Hill, Miss Harriet Brooke, Major H G. A. Taylor, 10th Regt. N. I. Major C. Hopkinson, Artillery, and W. Wayte, Esq Civil Service.

On Thursday last arrived the Ship Forbes, Captain R. Roe, from Calcutta 29th December and Masulipatam 20th January.

Passengers.—Mrs. Roe and Child, two Miss Hoffman, Mr Clulow, Civil Service, Captain Cracroft, Rev. W. Wright, Mr. H. Knott, and Mr. J. S. Macoiter, Cadet.

[*Mad. Gaz. Jan.* 26.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Capt. Everest, Bengal Artillery; Captain Norman, 1st Bat. 9th Regt. Captain F. Fuller, H. M. 59th Regt; Lieutenant H. F. Bowness, Fort Adjutant Masulipatam; Lieut. Lacy. 13th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant E. J. Duke, H. M. 46th Regiment; Lieutenant S. Humfrey, Bengal Establishment; Lieutenant G. Williames, 22d Regiment; Assistant Surgeon Mickle, Hyderabad; Assistant Surgeon J. Cox, Body Guard; Assistant Surgeon T. Owen. Centre Division.

DEPARTURES—Major General Brown: Lt. J. Harkness, 16th Regt.; Assistant Surgeon Herklots, M. D. 1st Battalion 19th Regiment; Ensign G. H. Sotheby, 2d Battalion 17th Regiment.

Ceylon Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Civil Service of this island.

Charles Edward Layard, Esq. to be Judge of the Provincial Court of Galle and Matura.

William Henry Hooper, Esq. to be Judge of the Provincial Court of Colombo.

Charles Scott, Esq. to be Collector of Revenue and Customs for the district of Jaffnapatam.

James Agnew Farrell, Esq. to be Judge of the Provincial Court of Jaffnapatam.

John Wallbeoff, Esq. to be Superintendent of Cinnamon Plantations in the room of James Maitland, Esq. proceeding to England on leave of absence.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Government.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Columbo, Jan. 9th 1822.

The Princess Charlotte, sailed from Galle on the 1st instant; where she received on board the following passengers in addition to those mentioned in our last number—J. Richardson, Esq. and E. D. Boyd, Esq. both of His Majesty's Civil Service; and Master Francis Dickson and Miss Mary Dickson.

A ship we hear anchored in the offing of Galle late on the evening of the 30, but at so great a distance that she had not been communicated with when the post of the following morning left that station.—She hove in sight from the westward.—There is very little chance we fear of her proving to be from England, as an express would probably have been received by this time to announce her arrival, had that been the case.

Ceylon Govt. Gaz. Jan. 5.

Penang Intelligence.

NOVEMBER 14, 1821.

Accounts from Borneo state, that great frauds have lately been practised at Sambas and the other Ports of that Island in the delivery of Gold Dust as payment for Merchandize. It has been discovered that silver filing coloured, and a species of yellow sand, is mixed with the Gold Dust, very great precaution is therefore necessary in receiving this article at those places: we are assured that a loss of about 17½ per cent. had been experienced in two instances lately. The Dutch, we understand, now levy a duty of 8 per cent. on all Merchandize, and 100 Dollars on every Chest of Opium.

November 17.—It is stated that Lima still holds out for the King, and doubts are entertained of the ultimate success of the Chilian Fleet and Army before that place. Lord Cochrane is represented as annoying the British Trade, and that several British Vessels from Europe entering the Port of Callao, have been seized and sent to Valparaiso, to be con-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

demned. Sir T. Hardy, in the Superb, 74, and the Owen Glendower, Conway, & Creole, Frigates were at that station; the letter adds, it was rumoured that it was likely his Lordship would be taken up and sent to England. We deeply regret to report the death of Mr. George Perkins, late of Banca, who was most inhumanly murdered at St. Jago, by his own servant and three soldiers.

November 21.—Considerable sensation has been created in the Island during the last two days from the sudden and unprecedented rise in the price of Grain in the market. There has been a scarcity of Rice experienced for some time to the Eastward, and during the last two months it has been gradually rising here; but on Monday the Bazars were suddenly closed and three Gantons only could be obtained for a Dollar, which caused great tumult and consternation among the Natives. The cause of the sudden rise of the price of this article is attributed to the report received here of an attack having been made by a body of Siamese, said to consist of 5000 men, on the Territories of the Rajah of Kadah, whence our supplies are obtained, who have pillaged, burnt and destroyed the principal Towns and Villages belonging to the Rajah, with the sacrifice of several lives on both sides. The People of Kedah are flying in every direction from the Invaders, and some boats have come over here with several families for protection.

NOVEMBER 17, 1821

The American Brig Anne, Captain C. Millet, from Salem the 23d July came to anchor on Thursday evening.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the American Ship Malabar, Captain Josiah Orne, from Rotterdam the 21st April and Anjalaboo the 8th instant.

NOVEMBER 21, 1821.

Yesterday afternoon anchored in the harbour the Siamese Ship Hera Khumsamoot, from Calcutta the 13th and the pilot 20th ultimo. No Letters or papers have been received by this occasion.

NOVEMBER 24, 1821.

On Wednesday evening anchored in the harbour the Free Trader Britannia, Captain W. Luke, from the Downs the 18th May & Pondicherry, the 21st ultimo.

Passengers:—J. L. Johnson, Esq. Messrs. Andrews and Arthur Farquhar, and Captain Jude, Country Service.

The Bark Patriot American, Captain H. J. Breed, from Salem the 23d March and Marseilles the 2d July anchored in the harbour on Thursday.

The Ship Somdany, Captain Benson, and American Ship Malabar, Captain Orne, sailed yesterday morning; the former for Bombay and the latter for Calcutta.

November 28.—Came into the harbour the brig St. Antonio, Captain R. W. Heming, from Port Jackson the 1st of May and Malacca the 11th inst. By this occasion we have received the melancholy account of the loss of the Ship Rozella, Captain Stevens, belonging to the Port of Mauritius, in the Straits of Alass, off Carabatoo Island, and the subsequent murder of the Captain and his wife, and Officers and Crew, by the Crew of a Malayan Prow, which it was pretended was affording them protection and conveyance to the Port of Beemah. The St. Antonio fell in with a Prow, off Bally Hill, having on board the Gunner and six Lascars of this ill-fated vessel, who reported that after the ship had got aground and no hopes entertained of getting her off, the Captain and all on board took to the boats and landed on Carabatoo Island, where the Rajah received them with seeming hospitality and gave them a Prow to convey them to the Port of Beemah, and on which they embarked in perfect confidence, with the exception of the Gunner and six Lascars, who fortunately proceeded in the ship's Cutter, the Prow not being sufficiently capacious to accommodate the whole. They had, however, scarcely got out of sight of the Island when they beheld with horror the bodies of their late Commander, his wife, and several others floating past them, and immediately after they were hailed by the Malays to go along side of the Prow; but the Cutter being a superior sailer made the best of her way to Beemah, where the resident with great humanity afforded them assistance, and provided a Prow to convey them to Soorabaya.

DECEMBER 1, 1821.

On Thursday evening arrived the ship Lady Flora, Captain J. D. Arnes, from Calcutta the 5th ultimo.

Passengers:—Major Latter and Captain Van Sander.

The Lady Flora, was bound for the Isle of France, but having met with a severe gale of wind off Ceylon by which she experienced very serious damages, she has been compelled to put into this Port, & we understand, that after the necessary repairs are completed she will proceed on her destination.

Yesterday afternoon came into the harbour the ship Maitland, Captain W. Kinsey, from Calcutta the 19th October and Pilot the 10th ultimo.

DECEMBER 12, 1821.

Yesterday morning anchored in the harbour the ship John Adam, Captain J. M'Donnell, from Calcutta the 21st and the Pilot the 28th of November, having on board John Crawford, Esq. Agent to the Governor General of India on a Mission to Siam and Cochin China.

Mr. Crawford landed at the Jetty, about 9 o'clock the same morning under the usual salute from the John Adam and Fort Cornwallis, where the carriage of the Honorable the Governor being in waiting he proceeded direct to the Government House, Suffolk.

The other passengers by this occasion are Captain J. D. Dangerfield, Dr. Finlayson and Ensign W. Rutherford, with a detachment of 30 sepoys as a guard of honor, attached to the Mission.

On Monday afternoon the ship Ceres entered the harbour, having been blown out of Madras Roads by a severe gale of wind from the N. E. on the 31st October. On the 14th ultimo she fell in with the brig Governor Philips, Captain Maingy, in lat. 6. 16. N. and 90° 45' E. bound to Port Jackson, and learnt she had also experienced the effect of the same gale and sustained considerable damage, but was proceeding on her voyage all well on board.

DECEMBER 22, 1821.

The George Cruttenden, Captain J. J. R. Bowman, from Calcutta the 9th November anchored in the harbour on Tuesday evening passengers:—Robert Hall, Esq. and Master M'Intire.

The Cruttenden, we understand experienced a heavy gale of wind in the Bay on the 12th November, which continued with unabated fury until the 15th, the wind veering to almost all the points of the Compass, causing a turbulent sea and the ship to labour and strain very much, with the sea washing completely over her; which occasioned a considerable part of her cargo to be damaged.

DECEMBER 26, 1821.

On Sunday evening arrived the ship Syren, Capt. R. Aliport, from Malacca the 15th inst.

Passengers:—Lieutenant Irodell, and John Ross, Esq.

Letters have been received by this occasion from Batavia giving discouraging accounts of Trade.

Yesterday morning anchored in the harbour the brig Covelong, Captain W. G. Bresley, from Rangoon the 15th instant.

Passengers:—Mr. J. Revely, and Mr. D'Souza.

We learn by this opportunity that every thing was in a very tranquil state at Rangoon, and that several ships from Bengal and the Catherine, from the Mauritius, had entered the river for cargoes of timber.

DECEMBER 29, 1821.

Yesterday morning arrived the ship Sussex, Captain G. H. Trill, from China the 29th November and Singapore the 14th December.

We have been most obligingly favored with the following Extract of a Letter, dated Canton the 18th November, received by the above arrival, on the subject of intelligence from that quarter.

"It seems that the Opium Brokers or Partners on some occasion cheated the petty Mandarins out of their customary Fee. The head man of the Brokers on hearing that the Mandarins came to demand this, gave battle, made one a prisoner and used him in a barbarous manner. His wife shaved the half of her head and lodged her complaint to the Viceroy of Canton, which signifies, that her sorrow is too great for language to speak. The unhappy man was seized, and the severe threats of torture made him divulge to the "Viceroy or Governor of Canton" the whole transactions of that poisonous drug Opium imported here, how it is carried on both at Macao and at Whampoa, and the large sums he annually pays as bribes to the different Mandarins stationed there, stating every one by his name, to one 10,000 Drs. another 8000 and so on; and that upwards of fifty people (Mandarins, &c) have been taken up as dealers of this drug and brought up to Canton. All the Brokers here have run off since this business, being apprehensive of loosing their heads also! Not a chest of Opium has been sold since the 1st of the Month; strict investigations have been made, and those ships that brought the Opium are all ordered to sail in the space of five days. There are several ships that imported it, but only two depots, the Merope and Eugenia, have been threatened with a search and to seize and burn all Opium they find on board of them; but they will meet I fear with a far different and warm reception from the English to what they have been accustomed to, should they attempt the like. How things will turn out is hard to say at present, they had better terminate in an entire stoppage of Trade than go on in the manner they are doing, making new customs which forms a law with them.

JANUARY 5, 1822.

H. M. Sloop of war, Satellite, Captain R. Gore, from Calcutta the 23d ultimo, anchored in the harbour on the 2d instant.

The same evening anchored in the harbour H. N. M. ship Melampus, Captain A. W. Deman, from Malacca the 28th ultimo; and Portuguese brig St. Antonio, from Macao the 2d December.

The ship Juliana, Captain J. Webster, left the harbour on the 30th ultimo, for Singapore.

The Anna Robertson, Captain W. H. Biden, proceeded to Bengal on the 1st instant.

Passengers:—Mrs. Smoult, Mrs. Gordon and Family, Miss Bannerman, Major Latter, Captain Gordon, Captain Davis, Lieutenant B. Browne, Commanding Artillery detachment, John Hunter, Esq and A. Rose, Esq.

On Thursday afternoon John Crawford Esq. with the Gentlemen of the Mission to Siam embarked on board the John Adam, Captain McDonnell, under the usual salute, which vessel proceeded on her destination yesterday morning.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1822.—[SELL

Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
Prem.		Six per Cent.	*Prem*	
1819 & 1820 19	4	Loan Obligation.	18	12
14	6	Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May, 1821.	14	2
18	4	Loans 1813 to 1817.	17	12

DINNER TO SIR EDWARD EAST

On Tuesday the 15th, the friends of Sir Edward East, gave a sumptuous dinner at the Town Hall in honor of their respected Guest. The Honorable John Adam, Esq. was President on the occasion, and introduced the health of Sir Edward with a short address, expressive of the high estimation in which the company held his public and private character, their regret at his approaching departure, and earnest wishes for his future happiness. The Toast was drank with every demonstration of sincere attachment and regard. Several other Toasts were given—Lady East, and a prosperous voyage to the Grenville,—the Bar of Calcutta, &c. The evening was passed with great cordiality and satisfaction, and the Company, which consisted of nearly eighty Gentlemen, did not separate till 12 o'clock.

Sir Edward and family will embark at Chandpaul Ghaut this morning, and proceed immediately on board the Marquis of Wellington, at the New Anchorage.

A Private letter from London dated the 3d of August, mentions the appointment by the Court of Directors of John Herbert Harington, Esq. as Provisional Member of Council at this Presidency.

[*Govt. Gaz. Jan. 17th.*

English Extracts.

THE TIMES.

AUGUST 13. 1821.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO HER MAJESTY'S FUNERAL.

No. I.

LADY ANN HAMILTON AND LADY HOOD TO MR. HOBHOUSE.

The Ladies in attendance on her late Majesty the Queen feel it incumbent on them to state to Mr. Hobhouse, that having only received intimation this day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, of the necessary preparations to make for the mourning, they find it impossible to complete the dresses requisite before Tuesday night.

Unless the time until Wednesday morning is allowed for the removal of her late Majesty's remains, Lady Ann Hamilton and Lady Hood will not have it in their power to attend the funeral.

Brandenburgh-house, Saturday night Aug. 11.

No. II.

Mr. HOBHOUSE TO LADY ANN HAMILTON AND LADY HOOD.

Mr. Hobhouse has to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him last night by Lady Anne Hamilton and Lady Hood, from whence he is surprised to learn that the intention of moving the late Queen's remains, as nearly as possible in conformity with the wish expressed in her Majesty's will, should have been so recently communicated to their Ladyships; the anxiety of the King's servants to carry that wish into effect having been expressed to Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde on Wednesday, and at every subsequent interview, and those gentlemen having yesterday stated that there would be no obstacle to the removal of the corpse on Tuesday morning. Mr. Hobhouse will lose no time in depatching their Ladyships' note to Lord Liverpool, and will communicate his Lordship's answer at the earliest moment.

Grosvenor-place, Aug. 12, half past 8p. m.

To Lady Hood, and Lady Ann Hamilton.

No. III.

MR. HOBHOUSE TO LADY ANN HAMILTON AND LADY HOOD, (2d NOTE)

Mr. Hobhouse presents his compliments to Lady Ann Hamilton and Lady Hood, and is directed by Lord Liverpool to apprise their Ladyships, that the order for the removal of her Majesty's remains on Tuesday is irrevocable. Their Ladyships must be aware that in cases of this nature, it is extremely frequent for persons who are to attend the interment to follow after the procession has proceeded far on its route; and it is presumed, that if their Ladyships should unfortunately not be intirely prepared on Tuesday morning, there can be no objection to this course being adopted on the present occasion.

Whitehall, August 12, 3 p. m.

No. IV.

LADY HOOD TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

My Lord,—Though I have not the honour of your Lordship's acquaintance, I cannot resist the impulse I feel to address you, not as the Minister of this country, but I wish to speak to your heart; and I am not without the hope of inspiring you with sympathy on this most interesting and awful subject. I have often, my Lord, heard you highly spoken of. Some time ago I was acquainted with a lady who was either nearly allied to you, or the late Lady Liverpool. Her sentiments of your good principles inspire me with hope that you will act up to that excellent monitor within every one's breast—"To do as they would be done by." Why, my Lord, is her Majesty's funeral thus indecently hurried? Mr. Hobhouse replied to a note written by Lady Ann Hamilton and myself—"Because it was the Queen's request in her will." This is, I believe, the first and only request of her Majesty's that ever has been complied with. And allow me, my Lord, to put another question to you—Why is there to be a guard of honour appointed to attend her funeral, which honour was never given to her during her life? If such is persisted in, I foresee much mischief, and I fear blood shed. The people have ever been her Majesty's only friends; suffer them to pay their last tribute of affection to their beloved and injured Queen, without being interrupted by the military. I have been in the habit of attending her Majesty for the last 5 months though immense crowds, and not a single accident has ever occurred. Why, my Lord, is the corpse to be carried out of the direct road to disappoint the people? For Heaven's sake revoke this sentence; the evil of it exceeds all calculation. I have, my Lord, been the companion of the Queen for the last five months; my previous knowledge of her good and estimable qualities alone induced me to accept this situation, and from seeing her deserted by all her former associates and friends. And I can with truth assure you, that not even her bitterest enemy could censure her Majesty's conduct; and her death bed, my Lord—that awful moment to which we are all approaching—is an example to all living. She died in peace, I do believe, with all the world; and during her illness frequently said, "Je ne sais si en mourant j'aurai a suffrir des douleurs phisiques, mais je puis vous assurer que jequittorai la vie sans regrets" and she desired her female attendent, Brunette, to assure her sister De Mont that she had forgiven her, I have one more appeal to make to your Lordship; and first I will ask you why the funeral of the Queen of England should be so much more hurried than that for your Lordship's late wife? that event proves your Lordship's opinion on the subject; the Queen will not have been dead a week till after ten o'clock next Tuesday night: therefore, I trust your heart will dictate the same degree of outward respect, if not love, for your Queen. And now, my Lord, I have only to say, that I have been surprised at the interruption to the tranquillity of this house by a show of mourning—the having a part of this house hung with black, which cannot be completed before Monday night, if so soon and the proceeding has only been interrupted this day (Sunday), during the time her Majesty's domestic chaplain performed the church service. I trust, my Lord, you will not order her Majesty's funeral before Wednesday or Thursday next, I will only add, my Lord, that every word of this letter is dictated by myself, and that I have set down nought in malice; for my late beloved mistress (the Queen) set me a better example; but my conscience will not allow me to continue silent, and I entreat that your Lordship will grant all the requests contained in this letter; and in so doing, be assured I shall ever feel the highest veneration and esteem, permit me to add affection, for your Lordship, and believe me, my Lord, your humble servant,

JANE HOOD.

Bandenburgh-house, August 12, 1821.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, Combe Wood.

No. V.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL TO LADY HOOD.

Combe Wood, August 12.

Madam,—I have this moment had the honour of receiving your ladyship's letter, and I think it right to observe in answer to it, that when her late Majesty's executors communicated to me copeis of her last will, on Wednesday last, by which it appeared that her Majesty desired that three days after her death her body should be sent to Brunswick for interment, I felt it to be my duty to give directions, in the King's absence, that her Majesty's intentions in this respect might be carried into effect with as little delay as possible; and I lost no time in laying before the King the drections which had been issued for this purpose. I have since received his Majesty's commands to act in conformity to the orders first given. I had directed that the funeral should proceed from Brandenburgh-house tomorrow morning; but upon a representation which I received from Dr. Lushington yesterday, it was agreed to put off the departure till Tuesday, and I feel that I should be now acting in direct contradiction to the King's commands, as well as contrary to the intention of her late Majesty, if I was a party to any further delay. I am sorry it is not in my power to return a more satisfactory answer to your Ladyship's letter; but I have been ready from the beginning to communicate with her Majesty's executors on the arrangements necessary to be made on this melancholy occasion; and it has been the anxious desire of the King and his government that every thing should be conducted in the most becoming, orderly, and decent manner.

I have the honour to be, Madam,
Your Ladyship's obedient
humble servant.
LIVERPOOL.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LADY HOOD AND THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

VISCOUNTESS HOOD TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

My Lord,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letter, and though certainly not according with my wishes yet please to accept my thanks for the promptness of your reply. But, my lord, there is a material part of my letter which you have not answered, (my question)—Why is a guard of honour appointed to attend her Majesty's funeral? I can venture to pronounce, if there are no soldiers, there will not be any disposition to tumult; therefore, I do most earnestly pray your lordship to give up the idea of her Majesty's remains having any other guard than that of the people. They were to her Majesty, during her life, her most welcome attendants; and surely if your lordship is so tenacious in strictly adhering to her Majesty's request in her will, you cannot fail being equally so in complying with what I am sure would be her Majesty's wish, were she living to speak, as it was ever her earnest desire to have no soldiers, but to be attended and guarded solely by the hearts of her people. In their love she ever confided; and surely, my lord, you will not, at this awful moment of her interment, act so decidedly contrary to her inclination.

I omitted to mention in my last letter to your lordship, that the person sent by Government for providing the mourning for her Majesty's servants did not arrive at Brandenburgh-house till yesterday noon, consequently neither Lady Ann Hamilton, myself, nor Lord Hood, and several other gentlemen, could think it requisite to be in such haste to order their mourning; and until Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde arrived at Brandenburgh-house late yesterday evening we could not form an idea of the funeral being fixed for so early a day.

I must again repeat, that on no occasion whatever has the government ever ordered the troops to attend Her Majesty; I trust, therefore, your lordship will not think of such a measure upon this occasion of Her Majesty's funeral; and I also conclude, from your lordship not replying to that part of my letter respecting her Majesty's removal, that the procession will be ordered to move in the direct and nearest road through the city of London, as, I am informed that the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of London intend meeting the funeral procession at Temple-bar; and surely your lordship will not offer an insult to so ancient and respectable a body, who have ever shown their attachment to the Royal Family. I flatter myself your lordship will forgive my thus troubling you, and impute it to my zeal and attachment to my much loved and departed Queen; and I beg to subscribe myself.

Your Lordship's humble servan,
JANE HOOD.

Brandenburgh-house,
Sunday Evening, Aug. 12.

ANSWER.

Coombe Wood, Sunday Night, Augt. 12.

Madam,—I have had the honor of receiving your Ladyship's second letter, and I must only repeat, that it is my duty to obey the King's commands as to the arrangements to be made for her Majesty's funeral (whatever these arrangements may be, have been, or will be, duly communicated from the Secretary of State's office to her Majesty's executors); and I am under the necessity of adding, that no discussion can take place with any other persons on the subject.

I have the honor to be, Madam,
Your Ladyship's obedient humble servant,
LIVERPOOL.

The Viscountess Hood.

August 14.

Some curious intelligence from Spain is inserted in this day's journal. It relates to the manner in which the Papal Government has thought fit to exercise its ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the Church of Spain. The Pope, it seems, had judged proper to refuse the bulls confirming the appointment of two highly respected and patriotic clergymen, one of whom had been named by the King to the archbishopric of Seville, the other to the bishopric of Guadix. These two ecclesiastics were members of the extraordinary Cortes of Cadiz during the war, and have seats likewise in the present Cortes: and strange, nay monstrous, as it may seem to those good Catholics who perpetually deny that the Church of Rome either has or seeks any temporal power over the members of that communion in foreign countries, the Pope's Nuncio has had the boldness to inform Senor Munos Toriero, that the bull was refused to him by his Holiness, because in the Cortes he had voted for the abolition of monasteries. The honest and spirited Spaniard replied, that "as a representative of the nation he was not accountable for his vote to Pope or King." So the new Archbishop of Seville was given to understand, that it was because in the Extraordinary Cortes he had persumed to vote and speak against the Inquisition, as oppressive to the Episcopal authority, the bull had in his case been withheld. Now, after these instances, will it be contended that the Legislature of any country whatever would be justifiable in leaving the Pope an unrestrained jurisdiction over those of its subjects who constitute a portion of the State? Here was a direct and daring attempt by the Roman Pontiff to punish two Spaniards, of great eminence in their own country, for votes which they had given in their legislative character as representatives of the people. By necessary inference, therefore, it is the system of the Court of Rome to direct and govern all the votes of all its members on questions of high national concern. There appears reason to rejoice that the effort has been made and avowed; inasmuch as the encroachments and abuses of the Papal power have every where led to its subversion. But the people of Spain are deeply impressed at this moment by the correspondence between the measures of the Pope and those of the rebellious churchmen among their own mountains, their joint object being apparently no other than the restoration of the absolute monarchy and its fosterers,—the Monks and the Inquisition. It would not be surprising to see very soon some further reduction of the Papal authority throughout the Spanish empire.

MADRID, July 30.

The public attention is much occupied at present with the refusal of the Pope to grant the accustomed pontifical bulls, which were requested in favour of Senors Espiga and Munoz Toriero, presented by the King, the former to the archbishopric of Seville, and the latter to the bishopric of Guadix. The conduct of the See of Rome could not be misunderstood considering the critical situation in which Spain is at present placed, consolidating her new political system, which has been opposed with arms in their hands by some fanatic priests. If the holy See openly refuses its bulls for the consecration of two liberal bishops like Espiga and Munoz Toriero, will it not appear that it has indirectly lent its countenance to the clergy who have risen against the constitution of the Cortes? This conjecture was the first impression of the heated minds of Madrid; and it was the stronger, that the two aforesaid bishops had belonged to the extraordinary Cortes of Cadiz and likewise have seats in the present Cortes.

But the conduct which has been observed by the Nuncio in the business has discovered the diplomatic pretext on which the Court of Rome has founded a negative which may bring along with it serious consequences. It appears that the Nuncio called Signor Munoz Toriero, and informed him that his Holiness had not sent the bulls, because he had been informed that in the Cortes he had voted for the extinction of the monasteries. That virtuous and venerable ecclesiastic replied, that he did not owe to either the King or the Pope an account of how he voted as a representative of the nation. All the arts employed by the Italian nuncio to obtain a kind of retraction were laughed at by the enlightened and sagacious Munoz Toriero. Senor Espiga was likewise informed that he did not receive his bulls, because in the Extraordinary Cortes he not only voted for the abolition of the Inquisition, but delivered a discourse proving that that homicidal tribunal oppressed the epispoal authority.

The energetic and prudent manner in which our government has answered his Holiness gives us reason to hope that the bulls will come and that the bussiness will terminate amicably.

The King returns from Sacedon the day after to-morrow. Connected with the zeal of the King for the new order of things, there is an anecdote in circulation which may make you smile. The infanta Francisca of Portugal, the wife of the Infant Don Carlos, entertains opinions little in unison with the constitution, and has often said to the King, that her father when he arrived at Lisbon would not swear it. Ferdinand, who knew by experience how powerful is the vote of the people when once pronounced, answered, that he would swear it. At last, King John arrived in Lisbon, and swore. As soon as Ferdinand heard the news, he repaired to the room of the Infanta, and said to her,—"Your father as arrived." "And did not swear the constitution," replied she. Then the King, pointing to the papers which described the act of swearing to to the constitution, began to sing, "*Trayga lo, perro,*"* a song with which the Liberales mortify the Serviles. This incident has excited much daughter among the courtiers, and has been celebrated in an extraordinary manner by all.

Two months ago the English papers, copying from those of Paris, spoke of the dismissal of the Treasurer-General Don Domings de Torres, giving great importance to this incident, and supposing that 650,000l. sterling, of the loan contracted in the past year with the houses of Lafitte, Ardouin, Hubbard, and Co., was still unpaid. The Serviles in this country, and the Ultras in France, conceived that this money had been spent in the revolution of Naples by the former ministry. In proof of the falsehood of such inventions, I can inform yau, that the King has approved of all the operations of the loan, in the time of the ex-treasurer, whose probity and extraordinary merit were never doubted. The truth is, that he was an intimate friend of the former ministers, and when his Majesty dismissed them from his councils, he could not retain the Treasurer-general. It is a fact, that there was never a question of want of money in the Treasury, or of malversation in office; and in proof of that, you may notice that this year the Spaniards raise from their own capital the loan required by the Cortes; that, moreover, it is now half full; which appears to me a convincing contradiction to the enemies of Spain, who give out that we are involved in civil war and revolution.

* Gulp it down, dog.

August 17.

LOSS OF THE ARINUS MARINUS, DUTCH EAST INDIAMAN.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE AGENT TO LLOYD'S AT ROTTERDAM, DATED AUGUST 11.

"From a declaration of the four men saved from the wreck of the *Arinus Marinus*, it appears that they sailed from Batavia roads on the 26th of January, of this present year; that owing to headwinds and tides they had not got through the Straits of Sunda on the 2d of February; and that on that day the ship got on ground in 17 or 18 feet of water, soft ground. After having been on ground for two hours, she floated, and continued right; on the 4th they anchored off the island Cracatoms, and on the 5th proceeded again on the voyage. On the 7th they had squally weather and strong breezes, running before the wind under double-reefed topsails: the wind increasing to a gale, they handed the foretopsail and mizen-topsail, and close reefed the main-topsail. They scudded under the close reefed main-topsail, foresail, and storm-sail, till between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, when it blew so violent as to blow the sails from the catt-ropes, the sea running tremendously high. About 11 o'clock they shipped a very heavy sea, which have the long-boat and yawl out of the chocks, and forced them to leeward, together with a case containing an alligator, the ship at that time lying on her beam ends, with the leeward shrouds about six feet under water; the main-topmast went over the side, and the ship not rising, they cut away the masts about a man's length above the deck, but to no purpose, she remaining in the same situation. Of consequence, a great deal of water forced its way to the hold, when all the soldiers, and such of the crew as could be spared from the deck, were ordered to attend the pumps; but this measure proved in vain also; and about mid-night the ship went down suddenly head foremost."

LOSS OF THE EARL MOIRA DUBLIN PACKET.

[From the *Liverpool Advertiser.*]

The annexed narrative we have been favoured with by one of the passengers who was nearly the last who quitted the wreck:—

The *Moira* packet was to have sailed at five o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. A few friends and myself took our passage by her, no other packet sailing on that day. There were from 25 to 30 cabin passengers, many of them very respectable. The vessel, however, did not sail until half-past six from the pier head, owing, I believe, and as I have been given to understand, to the captain delaying on shore. When he came on board, he was so intoxicated as to be rendered totally incapable of conducting the vessel, and indeed unable to stand without support: this was observed by many, but every person seemed to think that his crew were sufficient to conduct her in such moderate weather as it then appeared to be. The first obvious error was his running the vessel upon a bank near half past seven o'clock, about four or five miles from the rock; but after great exertions on the part of the passengers and crew, she was got off, and could, without doubt, have been brought back to Liverpool safely, as the wind was fair. The Newry packet did return: this the unfortunate captain would not permit; the men would only obey his orders, nor could the passengers be persuaded to act together. They depended upon two or three seamen, who were not insensible by intoxication, to conduct the vessel to sea.

The second or third tack after this time, and after refusing to yield more than once to the rudder, she struck on a bank, about a mile and a half from the shore, about the same distance on this side the light-house, and at the moment the unfortunate captain seized the helm, when all exertions to clear her were found vain and useless. The tide was sufficiently low to afford hopes to the passengers that the vessel would lay safe until morning, as the crew assured them that she would then float and be got off without damage. The captain was at this time perfectly insensible. On these assurances, it was resolved to retire and leave the deck to the crew, who were to attend to the management of the vessel during the night. She beat much for an hour longer, and then seemed steady (in consequence, no doubt, of the tide returning) until about five o'clock on the morning of the 9th, when a scream was heard in the hold, and repeated several times. On looking round I perceived water entering the cabin: I repaired on deck immediately, and inquired why they had not pumped the the vessel, or sounded the pumps, to apprize us of the danger? The seamen informed me that they had no orders to that effect. All the passengers now became alarmed. One pump was put in readiness, but the water was found to gain on them, notwithstanding the utmost exertions on the part of the passengers and crew, and by six o'clock was even with the hatchway, meeting the waves on deck. The wretched appearance of the passengers, with the exception of a few bold fellows and one young married lady, was rendered truly distressing; in fact, it would be impossible to convey the least idea of the deplorable situation of the females; indeed, many of the men were equally as helpless. Some were already incapable of making exertions through fear, and others so careless, that they required to be urged to make them. The boat had been stove at night, and lying on deck unfit for sailing, yet might have been put in order, if we had been apprised of our danger; but now the time was too short—the confusion too great—the sailors fled to the shrouds, which first induced me to look that way for protection. The luggage had been piled in this boat, and many thronged upon it—every moment seemed to increase the danger. Two valuable horses that had been in the hold were got out before this time, and were thrown over-board; they took different directions, neither making to the shore; one swam towards Liverpool, the other out to sea. The last time I saw the captain was in making some exertion to get the horses over-board; even then he was incapable of action. While this was taking place, the crippled boat in which the greatest part of the cabin passengers were seated, and the luggage placed, forced the skylight against which it lay and went overboard, leaving those who had been upon it to make the best of their way to a rope or the shrouds: those who had not strength remaining to rush there, or swim to the fallen bowsprit, were compelled to hold by the next object, whether the railing or a rope. In a quarter of an hour more, at seven o'clock, the deck gave way, commencing at the stern, and breaking up to the main hatchway nearly at once. The railing and stern by degrees drifted off, until almost nothing remained but the deck before the mast, and the side to which the mast was attached: perhaps these would have given way also, but the weather was by no means bad, and the sea, although swelling, by the means boisterous: to this circumstance the survivors owe their safety alone. A boat had been at anchor within hail from the time I went on deck, with two men in her, (if such monsters deserve the name,) who saw the whole progress of our danger, with the most mortifying indifference: they baited their hooks, threw them out as cool as though we lay at anchor; and to be near witnesses of our distress, bore down upon us, when they cast anchor within fifty yards between us and the shore, evidently remaining to pick up any property that might drift within their reach; there they remained, refusing the offer of 20 guineas to take even the women (who were then all safe) on shore. After sufficiently mortifying our feelings, and seeing no prey coming (for the luggage did not at this time begin to drift), they hoisted sail very deliberately, and left us to our fate: the feeling this excited in the breasts of all the sufferers, it would be difficult to conceive, much more to describe. Many vessels passed within view; some quite near. About 7 o'clock a pilot boat, No. 11, did so; she, however, went into Liverpool, and brought out two small boats, which arrived as the wreck was cleared. There were also several fishing boats, American and British vessels, and two steam packets: they seemed to commiserate our situation, and afforded us the assistance of their prayers, no doubt: their prayers were heard, for about half past 7 o'clock the life-boat from Hoylake] was in view, and shortly after approached the wreck. Before the life-boat appeared, and after the departure of the friendly fishermen, two or three bold fellows (one, I believe, an officer) stripped and plunged into the ocean, with the assistadce of a spar or box, hoping to gain the shore: their courage and strength made us hope every thing for them, and although it was far from a prudent choice, we prayed heartily for their safety. Should they have reached the shore, I hope they will afford us the pleasure of a communication through the printer.

When the crew of the life-boat attached themselves to the wreck by throwing their grapple into the rigging, those sailors to whom the lives of the passengers were intrusted that I have already noticed, being upon the top of the mast (by this time weighed down nearly upon a level with the water), were the first to get on board her, leaving helpless females and weak men to shift for themselves: many plunged into the sea to gain her; some sunk to rise no more, and many were lost this way. It is solely to that cause I attribute the conduct of the crew of the life-boat in sheering off before they had taken near so many as they certainly might have done, nor have I the smallest doubt but more would be lost in making the experiment, than they could pick up by their best exertions. I saw some go down quite near her; some also returned to the wreck. While the life-boat was in view, several passengers, already weak and insensible dropped from their hold and drifted off; among the number I perceived the unfortunate captain, who although the author of all our sufferings, I am persuaded every person forgave. Several women were washed off about the same time; the dying shrieks of these poor creatures were truly terrific. Another boat now appeared in view, and shortly came up; these were regular traders in saving lives, and made their bargain accordingly: after getting a few persons on board they sheered off. A second boat of the same description arrived about 3 o'clock, and bargained in like manner, refusing to take any but those who paid largely, neither of them taking half the number they might have done. A fourth boat, belonging to Hoylake, coming from Liverpool, behaved differently, taking all without any bargain, and using every exertion with great peril to take off the dying, which, with the assistance of another boat from Liverpool, and two brought out by the pilot-boat No. 11, they finally accomplished about half past 8 o'clock.

From my observations (and I have had an opporthnity of learning they were pretty correct), I think there might have been on board altogether about 100 people, and that perhaps 40 to 50 were lost. This, however, is mere conjecture, and, no doubt, will be better ascertained hereafter. There were but two females saved in my view: one the lady already noticed, who behaved throughout the trying scene greatly superior to many of the stoutest men; the other the wife of a soldier, who was very careful of her. Some females I saw drifted off about the same time as the captain.

We have received several letters from different parts of the country for a list of the names of the sufferers and of those who were saved; but as no entry is made of the persons who take their passage by these packets, we are unable to comply with the request. We have made every inquiry on the subject, both here and at Wallasey, and we can only learn the names of two of those who suffered, Mr. Wm. M'Leish, of Port Glasgow, and Mrs. Marg. Doran, of Dublin, both of whom have been interred at Wallasey. The number of bodies which have yet been found are 14; of these three men, three women, and three children have been taken up at Wallasey. One of the horses reached the Cheshire shore in safety. With respect to the pilot-boat No. 11, when it passed the wreck it had on board only three or four boys, having parted with all her crew into different vessels. She was, however, on her arrival, at the instance of our worthy townsman, George Irlam, Esq., who also went in her, dispatched with additional assistance to the wreck of The Earl Moira.

AUGUST 23, 1821.

THE EARL MOIRA PACKET.—We are gratified to hear, from a very intelligent and respectable gentleman one of the survivors, with whom we had a long conversation on Wednesday last, that in his opinion, the number of the drowned has been greatly overrated. From every thing he observed at the time, or can bring to his mind from subsequent recollection, he does not think that the whole passengers on board could much exceed eighty, and of course this would reduce the number lost to between 30 and 40. This calculation is certainly lower than any that we have heard; but it must be remembered, that persons in a state of danger and alarm are alwys liable to exaggeration. This gentleman seems to think that the greater part of the passengers were of the Irish nation.—*Liverpool Advertiser*

AUGUST 25.

IRISH ADULATION.

The Irish are laughed at by our more phlegmatic countrymen, because they seem to expect miracles from his Majesty's visit: but we submit, that allowance ought to be made for a people whose constitution leads them, on most occasions, to hope or fear more than is often realized. When the union was eagerly debated in the House of Commons, a worthy Knight strenuously recommended its adoption, because he was "sure there was not a barren "mountain in all Ireland that would not be "converted, by means of the union, into a "fertile valley." A patriot on the opposite "side of the House replied, "that little good "was to be expected from a measure which "must inevitably fill the whole country with "absentees." While a third honourable member descanted with much eloquence on its tendency to produce religious concord; "to such an "extent, Mr. Speaker that before many years "half the Catholics will have turned Pro-"testants, and vise versa." Whether King George IV. by a sojourn of four weeks will be able to effect more potent ameliorations than the union has done in one and twenty years, is a question on which we Englishmen, who have long enjoyed his Majesty's presence, may form by possibility a different judgment from the Irish: but of this we must in fairness admonish our fellow-subjects on the other side St. George's Channel—that if their mountains should not be improved into vallies—if Protestants and Catholics should not, in pure good fellow-ship, agree to a general exchange of faith; nay, if the land shall be brimfull of absentees within another twelve month, it will not be generous to blame his Majesty for the failure of their hopes, however just or reasonable, seeing that, as honest Partridge says

"Non omnia possumus omnes."

Having made this apology for the extravagancies of our Irish brethren, we proceed to cull a few more of the flowers of loyal rhetoric which are at present so profusely scattered over the productions of their periodical press.

"Never in our lives," says the Correspondent Dublin paper, "did we experience more inbred contentedness of spirit upon any public occasion, than upon receiving official commands to give publicity to those replies of our beloved Morarch. We were deeply impressed with a sense of their importance, for many reasons, and we were satisfied and delighted when we considered them. The spirit of a conciliatory injunction vivifies them all. The King's luminous reason knows, that there is one essential foundation for a people's happiness, without which a nation never can emerge out of misery and ignominious strugglings—their own union. Most fervently do we pray, that the noble suggestions to be found in the replies of our great Prince, may be of permanent advantage to his people, may redound to the happiness of his kingdom of Ireland, and the continued might and renown of the empire at large."

The following paragraph presents rather a striking picture. The sea standing before the writer, in token of homage to his Majesty as calm as a mirror, and the cultivated ground standing behind him, must have been very romantic. It would likewise appear that the scene was rendered more interesting by the danger that threatened the royal visiter, for his Majesty was, its seems, in danger of being wounded—though not by treason:—

"I never witnessed a more beautiful scene than Dunleary presented. The sea stood before me, polished as a mirror, and of as calm a surface; behind stood the finely cultivated and romantic country; on the pier and all around were some of the finest women I ever saw—all gay and animated, and anxious to catch a glimpse of his Majesty. The Irish ladies are said to be chaste, but at the same time ambitious and vain. I should not be surprised if some of them had hoped to wound his Majesty by the excess of their charms."

The Editor of a London evening paper is thus addressed by his Dublin correspondent. Any person who brought away his brains from "Donnybrook fair" would have avoided the mention of the name of Sheridan on such an occasion:—

"His Majesty goes to the theatre to-morrow evening, and I am sure you will feel pleasure in hearing that the Royal command embraced the productions of Sheridan, for the evening—the Duenna. This is more than good tact—it is most excellent feeling. I tell you, my friend, that John Bull does not know his King: if he did, he would adore him. There is in this short visit, more of the electrical communications of heart between us and our King, than your cold, deliberate, plodding nation could ever know. Don't be angry with me; for, confound me, if from one end of the island of Saints to the other, there is the slightest disposition to be cranky, or if by any chance, a man were to knock another down, it would be "for love, all for love," as described in the admirable song of Donnybrook fair."

But the most remarkable, or, as a great statesman would say, the fundamental feature of the loyalty that now pervades all classes in the capital of Ireland, is, that it has effected a complete change in the popular feeling, regarding every person and every thing lately arrived from Holyhead, and made the patriots of 1798 stand prostrate with admiration at the feet of the author of the Union. Those who read the following passage with plenary faith, will easily be brought to believe that our Irish brethren will henceforth, if required, embrace with delight the pillory or the cat o'nine tails:—

"When the Marquis of Londonderry was recognised at the theatre on Thursday evening, the audience greated the noble Marquis with loud and reiterated cheers!!"

But behold a mightier personage than the Marquis appears on the scene. While his Majesty sails on the flowing tide of Irish loyalty see a valiant Knight

"Pursue the triumph and partake the gale."

King George IV. certainly plays the chief part in the pageantry of Dublin at the present moment, but who plays the second? The following passage in Freeman's Journal will answer this quesition:—

"Sir William Curtis.—The Lord Mayor & Corporation, on foot and uncovered, attended Sir William Curtis through the city yesterday, after their return from Christ Church."

The civic authorities accompanied the King to church and escorted the Alderman home:

Divisum imperium cum Jove Curtis habet.

A melancholy catastrophe has carried desolation into the family of the Marshal Prince d'Eckmuhl. His eldest daughter, who last year married M. Vigier, jun. Proprietor of the Baths on the Seine, was happily delivered of a son, eight days ago, at the chateau de Savigny, department of the Seine and Oise. Her health was in a very favourable state, and there was every reason to hope her prompt recovery. On Sunday, the 19th instant, her young sister swallowed a pin which, after long and painful efforts, was extracted. In the mean time, an imprudent person ran with a countenance betraying great terror, and informed Madame Vigier of the disaster, which caused so sudden and violent a revulsion of nature, that in two hours, notwithstanding every professional aid, she expired. She had not attained the age of 18.—*Paris paper.*

AUGUST 27TH, 1821.

FRENCH PAPERS.

If we may believe private letters from Spain, the government of that country is on the eve of experiencing modifications less surprising but more fortunate than those produced by the Constitution of the Cortes. A plan concerted between the Spaniards distinguished for their knowledge and the men at the head of the administration will correct, it is

said, the principal defects of this constitution. This project, after being discussed and approved in private conferences will according to the same letters, be presented to the Cortes Extraordinary on their meeting. According to this plan the representation will be divided into two bodies, viz., a chamber of grandees *(les Primos)*, and a chamber of deputies of kingdoms and provinces. These chambers will have the initiative in the propositions of laws; the crown will have an absolute veto, and the propositions to which the veto is applied cannot be renewed until another session: the municipal authorities and the justices of peace will be elected by the people. In the course of their first session the new chambers will present laws on the press, and on the other organic elements of the representative system. The secularization of the Monks and Nuns, except those of the charitable orders, will be continued, and the sale of the property belonging to the convents will be completed as speedily as possible. —*Journal de Paris.*

[The *Moniteur* copies an article similar to the above from the *Journal de commerce*, but states it to be inserted on the authority of that paper only.]

Accounts direct from Barcelona, relative to the yellow fever, are of a less alarming nature than those previously received: they state, that at the date of the 12th it was confined to the Lazaretto.

A letter dated Madrid August 13, says—"The Miscellanea has published the proceedings instituted against the authors of the massacre in Cadiz on the fatal 10th of March last year. The result of the testimony of a great crowd of witnesses proves that every possible means of seduction was employed to induce the soldiers to massacre the inhabitants. Brandy and money were distributed in the taverns. The Generals Campana, Freyre, Rodriguez, and Valdez, the Colonels Gabarre and Capacete, and many subaltern officers are greatly compromised. The sentence will be quickly pronounced. The three Generals and the superior officers are strictly guarded. The people wait with great impatience for justice. There were 156 persons killed or severely wounded."

"PARIS, Aug' 23.

"The Duke of Wellington arrived to-day at Paris: he has put up at the Hotel d'Angleterre.

The remains of the late Francis Hargrave, Esq., senior King's Counsel, & father of the bar, were deposited on Thursday morning in the vault under the chapel in Lincoln's-inn. The Lord Chancellor and many gentlemen of the profession attended to pay their last respects to the memory of their venerable and learned friend.

FUNERAL.

OF RICHARD HONEY AND GEORGE FRANCIS, WHO WERE SHOT ON THE 14TH OF AUGUST.

Yesterday being the day upon which it was announced that the public funeral of these two unfortunate men was to take place, at the expense of the mechanics of London, an extraordinary interest was excited, not merely among the members of that numerous body, but in a very considerable proportion of the public of this metropolis. Upon the inexpediency and impropriety of the measure itself (which seems to have been resolved upon and effected by a committee of the bricklayers, and carpenters and joiners—of which 2 trades the deceased themselves were members), we have already expressed a decided opinion. We condemned it as one which, under existing circumstances, was calculated rather to renew that animosity and irritation which on a recent melancholy occasion manifested themselves in so lamentable a manner, than likely to effect one good or laudable purpose. We have at present simply to record some of the principal events, and to describe some of the most striking scenes which this day presented. We should premise that Mr. Sheriff Waithman—apprehending the possibility that the public peace might be endangered by the carrying in procession through the principal streets and along the road to Hammersmith, the bodies of those who fell the unfortunate victims of the needless employment of the military power on the 14th—on Saturday addressed the following letter to several of the newspapers, with a view to dissuade the committee from the public execution of their design:—

SIR,—Seeing a paragraph that has appeared in some of the papers, that a procession is intended to proceed to-morrow from Smithfield, to accompany the funeral of the two unfortunate men who were shot on the 14th inst. near Cumberland-gate, as I have assisted the relatives of one of those individuals in the investigating the circumstances which led to his death, I feel called upon to say, through the medium of your paper, that I highly deprecate such a proceeding, and particularly as the matter is now under judicial inquiry; and earnestly hope that the public will refrain from attending the proposed meeting. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

ROBERT WAITHMAN.

Bridge-street, August 25th.

Finding, however, that the individuals in question were bent upon effecting their original intentions, the worthy Sheriff accompanied the procession in person. To his exertions and assiduous attention is mainly to be attributed the general good order in which the proceedings of the morning were conducted. It is very remarkable that it was not till four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday that the Lord Mayor received the usual notification from Lord Bathurst, desiring him to take the proper measures for keeping the peace of the city during the next day. The Sheriffs of the country received no such intimation whatever; but the moment that the High Sheriff (Mr. Waithman) was satisfied that the procession would take place, he adopted the most prompt and vigorous measures to preserve the public peace. He wrote to Mr. Burchell, the Under Sheriff, desiring him to order out a sufficient posse of constables for the county, and sent a similar letter to the Secondary, with a like request for city constables. [We subjoin a copy of the letter to, and answer from, these gentlemen.]

GENTLEMAN,—A placard having appeared, inviting an assemblage of the people to-morrow in Smithfield, at twelve o'clock, to pass up Holborn to Hammersmith, I wish you to have the officers & constable in readiness to prevent any breach of the peace. I do not wish to have them appear amongst the people, but to have them in readiness to act, in case there should be a necessity for their so doing

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SIR,—We have, agreeably to your directions, summoned the constables and officers to be in Charterhouse square to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock precisely, ready to receive your further instructions,

We are, Sir, your obedient humble servants,

HENCHMAN and BURCHELL,

Sheriffs'-officers, Red Lion-square, Aug. 25,

To Mr. Sheriff Waithman, &c.

Yesterday morning Mr. Waithman met the chief officers of the peace, and gave similar directions for the attendance of constables; and having no apprehension of any tumults, save near the barracks, posted the larger proportion of the men in that vicinity, and, previously to the passing of the procession, he repeatedly rode in among the people, entreating them to abstain from hissing or using any other expressions of anger towards the soldiers. The general rendezvous was appointed for twelve o'clock in Smithfield; and long before that hour multitudes had congregated there. A few minutes before twelve, some men on foot with mourning hatbands came down Long-lane; and shortly after them, Dr. Watson, of Spa-fields notoriety, attended by six or seven of his friends, entered the market-place by another avenue. Infinite confusion and uncertainty prevailed among the crowd, as to the direction which the first part of the intended procession was to take or had taken, when Dr. Watson addressed the spectators, for the purpose of dispelling their doubts. Having mounted upon the top of a post, he informed his fellow countrymen, "that it would be useless for them to wait there any longer, as the procession was not to proceed from thence, but from Kingsgate-street, Holborn, in the neighbourhood of which the body of Francis lay." This information proved to be correct; but that some feud had sprung up, or that some misunderstanding existed between the Doctor and the Managing Committee, was evidenced by the appearance of several members of the latter, disclaiming all connexion with the Doctor. Placards were posted all over Smithfield, and were perpetually reappearing at the corner of every street down the whole line of the Hammersmith road, calling upon the people to preserve the strictest order. At about half-past one the first part of the procession, consisting of the hearse and four, which contained the coffin of Francis, followed by four morning coaches and pairs, and preceded by a man bearing a plateau of feathers, began to move from the neighbourhood of Red Lion-square. As it advanced up Holborn, at a slow and solemn pace, it was met by one or two friendly societies, and by a band of music, which accompanied it all the way to Hammersmith playing the Dead March in Saul, the 95th, the 100th, and other psalms. The feeling which was apparent in the demeanour of the mourners—relatives and friends of the deceased—the undisturbed order and quietness with which they proceeded, and the general sympathy of the beholders, formed an interesting scene. From every street and avenue, at the windows of every house, in the carriage road, on the pathway, crowds were collected, and a sense of decorum appeared to pervade the whole of them. The procession having at length reached Oxford-street was joined (nearly at that part where it is intersected by the Regent's Circus and the other new street) by the hearse which carried the body of Honey, and which had been waiting between Soho-square and Duke-street. This hearse was preceded by feathers, and followed by four mourning coaches, precisely in the same way as the other was; and we observed the High Sheriff and his Deputy a little in advance. The scene was striking, and neither the incredible numbers of the spectators, nor the long continued succession of vehicles of every description with which the streets were thronged, detracted from its general effect, which was mournful and extraordinary. When the procession had arrived near the end of Stratford-place, that effect was much heightened from the advantageous view which this position afforded. Two gorgeous banners which were borne by the "Provident Brothers," and another society, offered a sigular spectacle, in the contrast of their purple and yellow silks, decked in gold and silver embroidery, with long weepers of black crape, that were attached to them. The multitude that was now assembled defied all calculation; yet the procession met with no obstruction in its course. It continued to go, along Oxford-road until it arrived at Brook-street, Grosvenor square, from whence it proceeded into Piccadilly. A great many persons, anxious to head the procession before its arrival at Hyde-park-corner, rode or ran down North Audley-street, and the streets intervening between that and Park-lane; and it was curious to observe from some point where these streets intersected one another, five or six dense colums of people, hastening down at once through as many streets, in order to arrive at Piccadilly in as little time as possible. Other individuals were not so fortunate; for, seeing the great concourse of equestrians and vehicles of every imaginable variety that almost choaked up Park-lane. they ran to Cumberland-gate, in the expectation of getting through the Park. The gate, however, proved to be impracticable; it was locked, and a chain was drawn across it. We did not see a single soldier near the place. In our way through Park-lane, we were struck with the utter solitude of the Park. We had almost said that not an individual was to seen in it; but certain it is, that the Sunday promenaders, with whom it is usually so replete, were yesterday replaced by a small straggling party of the police horse patrol, who were riding up and down in undisputed possession. Stanhope-gate was not merely blocked up, but the iron gate was covered by a complete fencing of deal planks.

Before the procession reached to Hyde-park-corner, every eminence between that and Knigatsbridge barracks was thronged with spectators. Doorways, windows, and the tops of houses, for nearly the whole line, were crowded to excess. The footways on both sides of the road presented a dense mass of persons, as closely thronged together as it was possible for a moving mass to be. But the crowd was not confined to the footways alone; the carriage-road was so far encroached upon by pedestrians, that, at a first appearance, one would have thought it impossible the funeral could pass through. As the procession advanced, however, way was made, and it came through, though in a much more compact body than it presented in any street from its first setting out. Before it reached to Knightsbridge barracks every house and place which commanded a view of that situation was occupied. Indeed, so great was the anxiety for places from which to view the procession in that quarter, that as high as 5s. were offered for a single window-seat. The curiosity of great numbers in this part was excited by the reports which had been spread in the morning respecting the progress of the funeral. It was at one time reported that a halt would be made for some time opposite the barracks, and at another it was rumoured that the gates would be allowed to remain open, as they are on ordinary occasions. We were, however, very glad to find on our arrival that neither of those rumours had any foundation. For a considerable time before the arrival of the procession at the barracks the gates were closely shut, and not a soldier was to be seen except here and there a few, who looked through the closed windows of the upper apartments. When the body of the procession was seen advancing towards Knightsbridge, some of the persons who had taken their stand in front of the barracks began to hiss and call out "Butchers." This intemperate expression was no sooner enunciated than it was loudly condemned by the majority of the by-standers. Mr. Sheriff Waithman was on horseback in the neighbourhood of the barracks, and exerted himself very earnestly to suppress every attempt which could lead to a breach of the peace. He was assited in his laudable endeavours by a gentleman who acted as his under-sheriff, and by a few others gentlemen on horseback, whose names we could not collect. Wherever the Sheriff went, he was loudly cheered by the people, who on every occasion paid the utmost attention to his orders not to disturb the peace. The first outcries against the Guards were very speedily put down. In a short time, however, they were renewed by a few individuals who had come on before the procession, but who had not been present at the previous expression of disapprobation by their predecessors. This intemperate conduct, we were happy to observe, was received with loud cries of "Order, order," and was immediately put down. The persons who had the conducting of the procession appeared to us to be strenuously opposed to every act on the part of the surrounding thousands which could at all tend to disturb the public tranquillity. We should here observe, that as soon as the first expression of disapprobation on the part of the people was evinced towards the Guards, they (the Guards) removed back from the windows through which they were seen. The greater part of them did not again make their appearance. A few, however, did, and it was on some of the occasions when they were observed from the road, that we noticed the expressions of disapprobation to which we have alluded above. When that part of the procession which may be properly denominated the funeral approached close to the barracks, the utmost silence was observed; the greater part of the persons who walked arm in arm in front were uncovered, as were the majority of the by-stanaders. The scene at this instant was certainly very striking. Viewed from the tops of the houses in front of the barracks, the road, as far as the eye could reach on either side, was thronged as closely as it was possible for it to be by human beings congregated together. The hearses and mourning coaches had receded a little from the spot on which we stood, the parts above the wheels alone were visible, and they appeared as if floating in the midst of the thousands by which they were surrounded. From the sport of which we now speak, we do not think that the number of persons within view at both sides could have been less than from 70,000 to 80,000, though the exact numbers cannot of course be ascertained.

From Knightsbridge the procession moved on in the same order, till it reached Kensington. Here there was a halt for some moments, in consequence of the difficulty of passing through the immense multitudes which had there assembled. Not an eminence from which a view could be commanded was left unoccupied. Here also the utmost good order prevailed among the Crowds who formed, as well as among those who witnessed, the procession. It was every where received in a solemn and becoming manner. It then moved on from Kensington to Hammersmith. The houses along the road were all, as elsewhere, lined with spectators, who exhibited, if not a strong, at least a decent sympathy with the melancholy pageant which was passing before them. In many places, the hedges were also filled with groups of obervers. About four o'clock the procession arrived at Hammersmith. The bell of the church began to toll as soon as it entered into the town, and did not cease till both the coffins were placed within its walls. The body of Francis was the first which reached the churchyard; & as soon as it arrived there, preparations were made for taking it out of the hearse. The persons who had taken part in the procession advanced first, followed by the two banner men. Then came a plateau of plumes—of which the Government did not furnish one at the "decent, proper, and becoming" funeral of the Queen of England. It was carried by a person in deep mourning, and was followed by the supporters of the coffin, who were eight in number. A rich pall—and here again the difference between the funerals of these two poor mechanics and that of the late Consort of the most potent monarch George IV., presented itself to the mind—was thrown over the coffin, and thrown over it with a decency and solemnity which formed a striking contrast to the scene which was exhibited not more than a week ago at Harwich. Such of the mourners as were of the family of the deceased came next, and appeared to excite a strong interest amongst the crowds who were assembled in the church-yard. As soon as they had effected their entrance, which they did by the south gate, that gate was closed, to prevent a fresh influx of strangers upon those who were already assembled there, and who filled every inch of vacant ground that was to be found within the yard, to say nothing of the walls and trees which surround it. The clergyman, as is usual, met the corpse at the church gate, and read over it the solemn commencement of over burial service, "I am the resurrection and the life," &c., &c. At that moment, as if by general consent, every head was uncovered. and not a sound was to be heard among the immense multitudes thus collected, except that of the trumpets accompanying the procession, which played a funeral psalm, The whole scene was impressive: It would be almost impossible to collect the same persons again together, and to influence them with a similar feeling with that which at that moment actuated them. The coffin and its bearers proceeded at a slow pace through the midst of them, calling forth their remarks at every step. At last it reached the church porch, into which it was preceded by the two banners. As soon as the body of Francis had been placed on the rude kind of scaffold which was prepered in the interior of the church for its reception, orders were sent to admit into the churchyard the body of Honey, which for a few moments had been waiting at the entrance of it. It was ushered into the church with the same order and decency, and received by the people in the churchyard with the same feeling, as had been evinced by them in the case of Francis. It was found, however, impossible to close the gates, which had been opened to admit this part of the procession. The wand-bearers endeavoured, but in vain, to turn back the wave of the multitude, which set in strong against them, Finding that to be impossible, they wisely gave way to it, and the consequence was, that immediately afterwards the church was crowded in every quarter to excess. We were so fortunate as to obtain a seat in the front gallery, and on looking down into the chancel, we found it to be quite filled with the mourners who belonged to the family of these two unfortunate victims of military execution. The men who held the two banners which we have before noticed, plated themselves, in the pew of her late Majesty, which, as well as the pulpit, was covered with black cloth, in consequence of her decease. The banners themselves, covered as they were with crape, added to the picturesque appearance of the place, and increased the general melancholy which had been inspired by the sight of the escutcheons, between which they were ranged—those mournful memorials of departed royalty. On the clergyman's proceeding to read the impressive litany for the dead enjoined by the Church of England, a vast majority of the congregation drew forth their prayer-books and followed him through it, thus giving another proof, if indeed any were wanted, that the lower orders of the people of England are not the immoral, irreligious, and infidel crew, which some of the unfeling Pharisees of the age wish to represent them. After the funeral psalms, and that sublime and affecting chapter, taken out of the first epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, had been read, the two coffins were carried to the grave. We do not know, and shall not pretend to conjecture, what feelings influenced the people to such conduct; but were surprised at observing the eagerness displayed by numbers, both of men and women, to touch the coffins of the deceased as they were conveyed from the church to their last home. If they had believed in the efficacy of religious relics, and had conceived the coffin to contain the bodies of some of the earliest martyrs they could not have touched them with stronger feelings of regard and veneration. The banners accompanied them to the grave, and on "earth being committed to earth, ashes to ashes, and dust to dust," were lowered over them in the most impressive and affecting silence. On the conclusion of the funeral service the different friends of the deceased retired to the mourning coaches which were waiting for them, attended by the warmest sympathies of all present. It ought not, however, to be overlooked, that the deep grief of the children of the deceased excited in some bosoms feelings which expressed themselves in an angry manner not altogether congenial either with the place, or the ceremony which they had just witnessed. With this exception in the conduct of a few, and but a few individuals, every thing which passed in the churchyard was highly creditable to their moral and religious feelings, notwithstanding the efforts which some individuals made, but in vain, to create a disturbance among the populace during the time that the funeral was in the church.

As soon as the motion of the mourning coaches made it known to the multitudes who were collected in the streets of Hammersmith, that the funeral was over, they began to turn their steps towards the metropolis. It was evident from their orderly conduct on the road to Hammersmith, that unless some irritation was given to them by the appearance of the Life Guards at Knightsbridge barracks, nothing would occur to disturb the general peace and tranquillity which had prevailed on their whole line of march during the day. Mr. Sheriff Waithman, who, as our readers will have seen, had been most actively and successfully employed during the whole advance of the procession in using his influence to sooth the irritated feelings of the people, posted himself and such of the *posse comitatus* as he had thought proper to call out, opposite to the barracks, in order that he might, if possible, prevail upon them to dispense with those expressions of indignation against the Life Guards, which the people thought, justly or unjustly, that the conduct of that corps on a recent occasion had richly merited. About 6 o clock a numerous group of soldiers planted themselves in a most conspicuous position before the front gates of their barracks, and appeared by their behaviour to be challenging the attention of the passengers to their bold and undaunted demeanour. Mr. Sheriff Waithman, observing the manner in which they had ranged themselves on the footpath along which a great part of the crowd were certain to walk in their return from Hammersmith, rode up to them and requested them to withdraw from the conspicuous position in which they had placed themselves. The soldiers replied that they had a right to stand in the position which they then occupied, and declared their resolution of not moving from it. Mr. Sheriff Waithman then said to them, that he did not mean to insist, as he was justified in doing, upon their complying with his desire to remove from the footpath; that his sole anxiety was to preserve the public peace; and to effect that object he would even ask it of them as a favour to retire to their quarters. He further added, that if they would oblige him upon that point, he would order his officers to arrest the first man who offered them an insult. Notwithstanding this conciliatory address, which had it been complied with in the first instance, would have indisputably prevented all the commotion which afterwards ensued, the soldiers persisted in retaining their station. The worthy sheriff then asked them to give him the name of their commanding officer, that he might communicate with him upon the subject. To that proposition the soldiers, at whose head was either a corporal or a sergeant, gave a most unqualified refusal. Mr. Waithman made, however, another attempt to effect his object. He sent two or three of his officers into the barracks to find out the gentleman in command of the regiment, and ordered them to deliver his respectful compliments to him, and to ask for

(*Continued in the Additional Sup.*

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page Supp.

expedient it would be to withdraw the military from the view of the populace. If the report of the officers as to the [illegible] be believed, the answer which they got from the officer to whom they delivered the sheriff's message was "Tell, Mr. Waithman, your sheriff, he may go and be d—d: my men shall stay where they are: I will not consent to have them made prisoners of." The import of this answer got spread among the people, and did not tend to a spirit of conciliation between them and the soldiers. Different groups kept arriving from Hammersmith with feelings strongly excited by the melancholy fate of Francis and Feney. The news of this answer was not calculated to repress that natural irritation under which they laboured. The worthy Sheriff saw this; and in consequence went up the gate of the barracks, and said to the men, "As your commanding officer will not give you the orders which appear to me to be necessary to preserve the public peace, I, as sheriff of the county, to whom the King's peace in that county is intrusted, take upon myself to act as your commanding officer, and order you to retire this moment within the barracks. If not, I shall look upon you as responsible for all the fatal consequences which may ensue from your obstinancy and perverseness. This was said in the presence of several individuals, both civil and military. The soldiers murmured, but at last reluctantly, and after considerable delay, withdrew within the gates. The people immediately gave Alderman Waithman three cheers. Shortly after this point had been carried, the mourning coaches arrived from Hammersmith, followed by a considerable number of people. The soldiers, who had collected themselves in the windows of their respective apartments, laughed at them, in many cases most loudly, and, in several, shook their fists at the parties surrounding them. The populace retorted the insult by calling them "Piccadilly butchers, cowardly cut-throats," &c., and no longer confined themselves to hissing and hooting. Mr. Sheriff Waithman, whilst the scene was transacting, was riding up and down with his under sheriff, endeavouring to mollify the anger of the people. By threatening the more violent spirits that he would order his officers to seize them in case he saw them insult the soldiery, and by using milder arguments to the more peaceably inclined, he succeeded to a certain degree in accomplishing his object. The seeds of disturbance had, however, been sown among the people, and though his presence prevented them from striking deep root, they sprung up with greater vigour as soon as he retired. Stones at last began to be thrown by both parties, and so simultaneously that it would be difficult to decide which were the aggressors. In less than two or three minutes after the commencement of this distant warfare, several of the soldiers climbed over the wall into the street, and made an attack on the people, who, as we were informed by a respectable witness, though we certainly did not see the fact ourselves, were maltreating a drunken Life Guardsman, who was staggering through the street to his quarters. A general engagement ensued between this man's comrades (some of whom were armed with bludgeons, but none at this time with swords) and the multitude. The success was various; but during the time that it was carried on, repeated volleys of stones were hurled from the upper windows of the barracks. At last the people succeeded in driving back the soldiers who had made the sally. Their comrades in the barracks perceived that their friends were defeated, and immediately issued forth armed, some with swords and others with carbines, to assist them. It was at that exact moment that we ourselves became eye-witnesses of the scene, and we conceived, and are still inclined to conceive, that it was at this moment that the affray really commenced. It was a frightful spectacle. Soldiers, some dressed, some in their undress, were seen bursting out of the gates of their barracks, clambering over its walls, and rushing, with drawn swords and infuriated looks, into the midst of the unarmed multitude. Others were throwing stones and brick bates into the streets from their private rooms in much greater quantities than were thrown from the street. We saw several people around us struck by them. Some of the people now began to fly from the unequal contest which they were waging, but others stood up to the Guards, in spite of their superiority of offensive weapons, with the most undaunted fortitude. Blood was flowing on both sides pretty freely, when Mr. Sheriff Waithman, in whose absence this tumult had occurred, rode up to the scene of action, and in the very throng of the contention. He endeavoured to part the combatants, who were then fighting at that end of the barracks which is nearest to Hyde-park. Not succeeding immediately in his efforts, he turned back his horse, and was riding on the foot-path towards the front gate of the barracks, out of which the men armed and unarmed kept continually issuing. As he was going along, he found another party scuffling with the military. He immediately ordered them to desist, and contrived to separate the corporal or sergeant, with whom he had been before conversing at the gate, and who, from the conversation which he had held with him, must [illegible] the sheriff—a point that it is material to keep in mind—from the conflict in which he was engaging. The worthy sheriff immediately desired him to return to his quarters and to induce his companions to return: the answer which the man made him was to slip aside and knock down an individual who was standing near him. Still the sheriff attempted to persuade him to retire, and whilst he was doing so, a young officer, in plain clothes, came up, and, if we saw rightly, attempted to shoulder the Sheriff off the footpath. The corporal, to whom we have alluded, took courage upon seeing this outrage, and immediately seized the sheriff's horse by the bridle, saying to him, "Damn you, I'll soon show you the way off the footpath." Mr. Waithman, around whom there were not more than five or six of his officers, all of whom were struck and wounded by the military, seeing himself thus attacked, hit the individual thus wilfully impeding him in the discharge of his ministerial duties, a heavy blow on the top of the cap with a riding stick which he had in his hand. The blow stunned the man, but others of his comrades forced the Sheriff and his horse into the middle of the street. Immediately afterwards every person who witnessed the transaction, either from the streets or the neighbouring houses, must have expected to have seen Mr. Waithman murdered. Two or three ruffians—for they deserve not the name of soldiers—ran at him with their pointed swords; his officers turned them aside; another was seen at the same moment, after having first deliberately taken a cartridge out of his pouch, and primed and loaded his carbine, to place it against his shoulder and to take deliberate aim at the worthy Alderman. Whilst the carbine was in that situation, a sheriff's officer of the name of Levi, ran up and knocked the ruffian down. The struggle continued a few minutes afterwards, and then suddenly closed, the men retiring, as we understood, by the command of their officers to the barracks. The Sheriff was then fully occupied in calming the spirits of the enraged multitude, many of whom, even whilst the struggle was at the hottest, applied to him to know whether they had a right to repel the brutal force which was brought against them, adding, that, if they had, and he would lead them on, they were ready to die by his side. Of course, the Sheriff's answer to these applications was an injunction to those who made them to keep themselves quiet and disperse. That, however, was advice not always very palatable; for the irritation which these events had excited in the minds of the people was not likely to cease immediately. They stayed, therefore, for a considerable time before the barracks, hooting the military, and loading them with every term of vituperation that the English language could afford them. The women who were in the streets, and who had either walked or ridden to Hammersmith to see what occured there, were particularly violent in the language which they used towards them. This circumstance rendered it necessary for the Sheriff to remain riding up and down the road till nearly 8 o'clock, to prevent the accumulation of crowds before the barracks. This he was at last enabled to accomplish, partly by threats and partly by the influence which his conduct in the affray with the Life Guards had given him with the multitude. By 8 o'clock the streets about Knightsbridge were comparatively cleared, and we have not heard of any interruption of the public tranquillity occurring yesterday evening, save that which we have just recorded.

We did not hear that any person had been mortally wounded in this affray; several of the people had received heavy contusions, and some severe cuts. Several of the Guards were bleeding copiously from the nose and mouth when they were called into their quarters.

We are informed by a gentleman on whose authority we can rely, that long before the procession arrived at the barracks, and after the gates were shut, a brick-bat was thrown from over the barrack wall among the crowd, by which an infant in its mother's arms was struck, and severely wounded. We mention this as it reached us: but it did not fall within the observation of our reporters who attended.

HARVEST.

Harvest is now generally begun all round this city. There will be but little room for the sportsmen in the early part of September, for scarcely any ground can be cleared. The partridges are said to be very thin, the coveys being few and small in number—*Norwich Mercury.*

The present delightful weather has caused the wheat and barley harvest to become general in this neighbourhood: the quality will not be so fine as last year's crop, but we do not learn that there is a probability of any material deficiency in the quantity.—*Worcester Journal.*

We have a most sincere satisfaction in being enabled to state, that all the country letters concur in one uniform representation with respect to the approaching harvest: by the concurrent language of all of them, it appears that the ground has not been for many years more thickly covered, nor the wheat, barley, and oats, of a better kind as to weight and apparent quality.—*Stamford News.*

The harvest has begun pretty generally in the southern parts of this county, and a finer harvest week than that which is now drawing to a close was never witnessed in the memory of man. The advantages of the glorious weather with which we are blessed are, at this critical season, inestimable. They are already sensibly felt in the cornmarkets. Friday wheat of the finest quality sold from 4s. to 5s. a quarter lower, in Wakefield market, than on the preceding Friday; and the depreciation in prices generally is fully equal to the advance which the gloomy weather of two or three weeks past had occasioned.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE OBSERVER.

AUGUST 26, 1821.

THE KING'S PUBLIC ENTRY INTO DUBLIN.

DUBLIN AUG. 17, FRIDAY EVENING.—The King this day made his grand entry into this city, in the midst of the greatest concourse of people that were ever congregated together here on any public occasion. To those who could behold this splendid pageant, unmixed with any recollection of the afflicting coincidents, which have, step by step, marked the progress of the royal journey, the spectacle must indeed have been grand and imposing. So the people here thought it, and they gave vent to their feelings with enthusiasm and exultation. In truth, there is no want of deep regret here for the late melancholy and unexpected events which England has seen within the last fortnight. The people speak of them in private life with a feeling and rational solicitude: but they say, that to their long night of persecution, England afforded them no sympathy; that they were left unprotected in their hour of coercion, and that they will not now, for the sufferings of their neighbours, who never felt for theirs, abandon the opportunity of profiting by such a visit as the King's and enjoying that which in their history was of such rare and almost unexampled occurrence—a general season of joyous festivity, unmixed by party feeling or acrimonious contention. This has led to the unequivocal reception which his Majesty this day received in the midst of a scene of the greatest general exultation ever witnessed in this country.

It may not be uninteresting here to state, that at a meeting held last night by the Householders & inhabitants of Dublin, the Chairman stated that Sir Benj. Bloomfield had mentioned, in presence of the nobility, the Lord Mayor, and the Judges of the Land, that his Majesty was delighted with the beauty of this country. As far as he had seen it, he did not conceive there was such a beautiful spot in his dominions, and it was his intention to revisit this country soon, and remain here for two or three months. His Majesty further said, that it was his intention to hold his Court every third year in Dublin.

Another circumstance which is related here has made a most favourable impression on the public, as it indicates his Majesty's wish to put down in this country the symbols of blood and discord, and restore to her the blessings of tranquillity and of union. Among others who dined with his Majesty in a private party, on Wednesday was Baron Fagel, the Dutch Ambassador, who wore his national cockade of orange-coloured ribbon. On his entering the room his Majesty accosted him, and said, "By the bye, Fagel, I observe you wear your national cockade—to this no reasonable objection can be made; but that colour is held the symbol of party spirit—it is calculated to excite unpleasant fealings, and I shall be obliged by your not wearing it in future."

So early as six o'clock in the morning, the greatest bustle was every where indicated. The shops were shut, and, before seven o'clock, some very elegant and tasteful laurel wreathes, with shamrocks entwining, and surmounted by large ornamental crowns, were in many parts of the city drawn across the streets from one house to the opposite.

At 11 o'clock, the Lord Mayor, in his state coach, drawn by six beautiful horses and accompanied by the Board of Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and Common Council in full dress, and robes of the most magnificent description, left the Mansion house in state, to take up their position within the barrier erected at Cavendish-row.

A little before 12 o'clock the Corporation formed within the triumphal arch, the gate of which was closed. The Lord Mayor, whose state on this occasion appeared to give great satisfaction, was accompanied by the city members, Sir Robert Shaw, Bart. and Mr. Ellis, one of the masters in Chancery: they alighted from their carriages on arriving at the barrier, and formed at each side. They were received with three cheers. The city marshal (John Stamer, esq.) advanced on horseback from within to the gate: he was followed by the city engineer, A. Coffey, esq. The bands then played God save the King, and afterwards, in succession, several Irish airs, amid the plaudits of the people. As the clock struck 12 the distant echo of a royal salute aroused the attention of the immense multitude assembled near the barrier. They knew it to be the signal of the King's departure from the Vice-regal lodge in the park, & the welcome summons of the cannon was re-echoed by the loudest and most reiterated shouts of the people, and the guns of the vessels on the river.

At five minutes after twelve, the King entered an open carriage, drawn by eight beautiful horses, led by his Majesty's groom, and attended by a numerous train of grooms and footmen in magnificient liveries. His Majesty was dressed in a full military uniform, decorated with the order and riband of St. Patrick. He also wore the star of the order of the Garter. The King held in his hand a cocked hat, surmounted a rich plume of white feathers falling over the leaf; and in the front of his hat, in the place of the usual military cockade, he wore a remarkably large octagon rosette, composed of full-grown shamrocks. His Majesty wore a mourning crape around his left arm: he seemed in excellent health and spirits. Shouts from the assembled multitude in the Park greeted his Majesty upon ascending his barouche, & he immediately acknowledged them by repeated inclinations of his head, and a dignified, yet somewhat familiar motion of his hand. The King was accompanied in his carriage by the Marquisses of Headford and Winchester.

His Majesty reached the northern gate at half-past 12, where he was received by his excellency the lord lieutenant; and the procession then moved along the route prescribed, in the same order in which his excellency had arrived from the Castle in the morning, according to the programe of assembling and departing already published. The procession then moved forward towards the city by the north circular road, Eccles-street, Hardwick-place, Temple-street, Gardiner's-row, to the bottom of Cavendish-row, where the city bounds are. It passed along in the midst of the most deafening acclamations. The King repeatedly stood up and bowed to the crowds who pressed around him with all the apparent enthusiasm of the warmest affection. Sir Benj. Bloomfield, and several of his Majesty's equerries, rode near the royal carriage, and occasionally advanced to inspect the preparations making for his Majesty's reception, and to notify to the proper authorities the approach of the King. At length the head of the procession turned into Cavendish-row, about half past one o'clock, and advanced towards the barrier.

At ten minutes before two o'clock the splendid cavalcade reached the front of the barrier in Sackville-street. When the procession had arrived within 20 paces of it, it halted, and Ashlone Pursuivant of Arms, attended by two dragoons, advanced and knocked at the gate, and being answered by the City Marshal, he informed that officer that, by command of his excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he demanded entrance to the city of Dublin for his Majesty King George IV. The City Marshal having communicated with the Lord Mayor, his lordship ordered Athlone with his escort to be admitted. As soon as his lordship's assent was announced, the procession, amidst the loudest acclamations, the sound of trumpets, and martial music, passed through the barrier at as quick a pace as possible. At five minutes past two o'clock the King's barouche passed through the gate, and drew up immediately within the barrier. It is quite impossible to describe the immense reiteration of acclamations which hailed the King upon his entrance into the city; they were of the most enthusiastic and heartfelt description. His Majesty stood up in the barouche & bowed repeatedly to the immense multitude around him; thousands of voices by an instantaneous impulse vociferated "God save the King," "God bless your Majesty." The King surveyed the assembled multitute with an air of condescension and affability; he bowed incessantly, waved his hat to his hand, looked towards the windows and tops of the houses, which were filled by elegantly dressed females (Prince and Princess Esterhazy and the Marchioness of Conyngham were in one of the near windows), and smilingly repeated his obeisances in a familiar manner. The King repeatedly held up his hat, and pointed with his right hand to the large shamrock which decorated the front, and then with his finger touched his heart, as it were to indicate that the national emblem had its root in his bosom.

The Recorder welcomed his Majesty upon his entrance into the city in a formal speech.

During the delivery his Majesty stood up, uncovered, and repeatedly bowed to the corporation. When the Lord Mayor presended his Majesty with the keys of the city, upon a silver salver, the King immediately replied to the Lord Mayor, "Take back your keys, my lord, they cannot be in better hands." When the city sword was held up for presentation to his Majesty, the King barely lifted it from the Lord Mayor, and immediately restored it again. When the civic forms were concluded, the corporation resumed their seats in their carriages. The procession did not move on, however, through the city for upwards of 20 minutes. The King during that time was engaged in receiving the congratulations of his people within the barrier; they pressed upon him on all sides, and it was in vain for the cavalry to attempt to extricate the Sovereign's coach from the encompassing grasp of the populace. The horses of the dragoons were almost unmanageable, they were kept by the fluctuating pressure of the crowd in a state of constant motion, just as if swimming; the barouche was at times so shaken, that the nobleman who sat opposite his Majesty on three or four occasions were under the necessity of supporting the arms of the King to enable his Majesty to stand in an erect posture. During this period the loudest reiteration of sentiments of affection issued from the clamorous thousands: the King, who seemed much affected, repeatedly said, "I thank you, my friends—God bless your all—I shall ever remember these proofs of your attachment." After the pause we have described, the procession moved on.

During its progress Sir Benjamin Bloomfield repeatedly rode up to take the Royal commands, and from the circumstance of his wearing a shamrock in his hat also, he was the object of much applause, even where he was not known to be his Majesty's confidential attendant. Sir Benjamin exultingly said to the King in that part of the procession when the most enthusiastic demonstrations of attachment where shown by the multitude, "May it please your Majesty, have I any reason to be ashamed of my countrymen?" "No, no, my dear Bloomfield," replied his Majesty, "they are a fine, a noble people."

At half past two o'clock the procession entered the Castle gates, amid a royal salute, having been

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exactly two hours and a half moving from the Lodge to the Castle. The Civic Authorities and Nobility here took leave of his Majesty as he alighted at the Palace. The King immediately after appeared at the windows over the portico, between the Lord Lieutenant and Lord Sidmouth, and was loudly cheered. His Majesty repeatedly placed his hand upon his heart, and bowed to those who had given him so enthusiastic a reception. He held out his hat from the window, and pointed to the shamrock; the sentiment it expressed was enthusiastically cheered. The King bowed to those around him repeatedly, and earnestly expressed the warm and lively sense he entertained of the reception he had just experienced upon his entrance to, and progress through, the Irish capital; he repeated the same satisfaction to several of the Irish nobility who were introduced to him while he remained in the Castle, and more than once hinted his determination to gratify the people often with his presence, and to impress upon their gentry the duty and necessity of residing more constantly amongst a race so full (to use the royal words) of "the noblest qualities." The different public bodies charged with the presentation of addresses appointed for reception this day, withdrew from the procession as the King alighted, and went up afterwards on foot to the Castle, preceded by bands of music, and passing through a part of the immense cavalcade of equestrians who closed the royal procession. There were upwards of 500 carriages in the procession, and there could not have been less than 10,000 equestrians; add to this nearly the whole population of the metropolis, and above 30,000 visitors, who were attracted to the spot from the country.

Aug. 19.—This morning his Majesty went to Christ-church Cathedral: the greatest curiosity was, of course, excited, and proportionate exertions made to gratify it. It was a scene of extraordinary brilliancy. His Majesty was met at the door by the Archbishop of Dublin. The part occupied by the King was newly furnished for the occasion, with the seats, cushions, draperies, &c. of Irish crimson velvet, fringed with gold: the great aisle was lined with soldiers. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Osborne: his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin preached the sermon; his text—"Righteousness exalteth a nation," and the Anthem taken from the 21st Psalm: "The King shall rejoice in Thy strength, O Lord: exceeding glad shall he be of Thy salvation. Thou hast given his heart's desire, and hast not denied him the request of his lips. For Thou shalt present him with the blessings of goodness; and shalt set a crown of pure gold upon his head. His honour is great in Thy salvation: glory and great worship shalt Thou lay upon him. For Thou shalt give him everlasting felicity; and make him glad with the joy of Thy countenance." This Anthem was finely performed by Messrs. Jager, Buggins, Smith, Sir J. Stevenson, Weyman, &c. His Majesty's demeanour, and earnest and pious attention to the service, was, like that of his blessed father, truly edifying. It was, indeed, as if he had taken off his earthly crown in that place, and laid it at the foot of the altar of his God; clothing himself in humility and devotion. I never in my life heard the prayers for the King so impressively and enthusiastically sympathised in and repeated by the congregation. His Majesty felt evidently and strongly this devotion of his people. He was habited in a dark blue coat, white small clothes, and white silk stockings: he wore no order but that of the Garter. After the service was over, his Majesty drove, as privately as the watchful curiosity of his people would admit of, to the Park.

Dublin, Aug. 21.—His Majesty held his first Levee at the Castle. The attendance was great beyond example. Previous to the Levee, his Majesty held an investiture of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick, when seven Noblemen, including the Earl of Fingal, were invested with the insignia. Afterwards there was an investiture of the Knights of the Order of the Bath. Previous to the Levee, his Majesty sent for the Earl of Fingal (the premier Catholic Peer of Ireland) to his closet, and informed him, that as a special mark of his regard and esteem, he had determined to invest his Lordship with the Order of St. Patrick. His Majesty could not, he said, better express the high sense he entertained of the Catholic body, than by taking this opportunity of declaring to his Lordship that their loyalty and duty appeared to him to entitle them to his Majesty's fullest confidence.

Shortly after the noble Earl withdrew, the elders of the Dissenters and the Quakers were severally introduced to his Majesty, who gave them a most gracious reception: the latter suffered their hats to be taken off before entering the presence. The attendance from the Society of Friends consisted of the most eminent persons of that sect; their plain attire and formal peculiarity of manner excited much observation among the brilliant cortege of a crowded Court.

Then eight Catholic Prelates were introduced, not dressed in their full canonicals, as supposed, but in small black silk cloaks, and their gold chains and crosses. The King received their address in the most gracious and condescending manner: they all had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand. On the back of his Majesty's answer to the Address of these Prelates was endorsed. "His Majesty's most gracious Answer to the Address of the Roman Catholic Bishops." This closet reception, and written indorsement upon an official instrument, is deemed by the Catholics to be the first public recognition of their clergy "as Bishops" which has yet occurred since the enactment of the penal restrictions affecting their body.

HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

HIS MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.

Dublin, August 21.—The most splendid and gratifying scene was presented at the Castle this evening. His Majesty held a Drawing Room, which was attended by every family of distinction in the metropolis. The display of native beauty was more conspicuous than was ever witnessed on any former occasion.

HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE THEATRE.

August 22.—His Majesty visited the Theatre this evening, and experienced a reception perfectly in accordance with all those feelings of loyalty and enthusiasm, which have hitherto been manifested since his arrival in this country.

His Majesty came to town from the Phœnix Park, soon after seven o'clock, attended by an escort of the 7th Light Dragoons. He was accompanied by the Duke of Montrose, the Marquis of Winchester, the Marquis Graham, Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, and several of the Officers of she Household, in two other carriages. The streets were, as usual, thronged by persons of all ranks who greeted his Majesty as he passed with the loudest cheers. His Majesty arrived at the Theatre precisely at half-past seven, and on entering the royal box, was received by several distinct round of cheers. The house was crowded to excess in every part.

His Majesty was dressed in the full Windsor uniform; dark blue coat with red facings, embroided with gold, and gold epaulettes. He also wore the star and order of St. Patrick with a crape on his left arm. The Lord Lieutenant stood on the right hand of the Sovereign, the Duke of Montrose on the same side; and the Marquisses of Winchester and Graham stood on his Majesty's left. The remainder of the box was occupied by Marshall Lord Beresford and Sir Benjamin Bloomfield. The commander of the forces, Sir David Baird, and the Prince and Princess Esterhazy, occupied the boxes immediately opposite his Majesty; and the whole of the front seats of the other boxes were filled with nobility." "God save the King" was sung on his Majesty's entrance—again at the conclusion of the opera, and a third time at the close of the entertainment; the whole audience standing up, joining chorus, and cheering enthusiastically.

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.

His Majesty will to-morrow dine with the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-House. The most costly preparations are making for his Majesty's reception. The banquet will take place in a circular room, 100 feet in diameter, built for the occasion in the short period of seven weeks. The decorations have been hastily executed, but the effect of the whole will be very splendid. A gallery has been erected completely round the room for the reception of ladies only, who are to be attired in full-dress. Dinner is to be on the table precisely at seven.

Previous to his Majesty's going to the Mansion-house, he will visit the Bank of England and the Linen-hall.

VARIETIES.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

St. Helena Races.—The Knowing Ones Taken-in.—These races, which took place in in September last, presented the sporting amateurs with a novelty such as perhaps is not to be found recorded in the annals of horse-racing. An officer of the Lady Carrington undertook to trot one of those immense dray-horses which are made use of in London, and which had been brought out in that ship for the purpose of drawing the stores up from the beach, against an ambling nag of the island, whose favourite pace was a canter. The match was made for 20 guineas, and the distance to be trotted was 1 mile. Considerable curiosity was excited. At the appointed time the gentleman who rode the daisy cutter was upon the ground, waiting for his opponent, the knight of the Drayhorse, who soon made his appearance over the top of the last hill, which he had to surmount on his way from town to Deadwood; for he rode all the way up, nothing fearful of fatiguing his colossal beast, of whom it was truly observed' "the trembling earth resounds his tread.', He was accoutred, if not in Dandy, yet something in Dandy Dinmont-like style, with a large white frock coat, a white hat, the slouching brim of which had "ample room and verge enough" to shield its wearer from both sun and rain; large top boots, and his dexter hand flourishing a long whip. As they rose over the brow of the mountain, the horse and the rider had more the appearance of one of those gigantic shapes which the mists often assume in a mountainous region, than animals of blood and bone. They started, and bets ran high against poor dobbin, but his opponent, perhaps scorning such a competition, or finding a trot uneasy to his rigidity of limb, soon broke off into his accustomed two up and two down, and was consequently obliged to return, and start anew. He did so, but with no better success, yet still bets were in his favour; a third time he started, but "still beginning never ending," was a third time obliged to return. The tide now turned in dobbin's favour, who all this while kept on "the even of his trot,"

"And backward and forward he switched his long tail,

"As a gentleman switches his cane."

And finally, his plodding industry and perseverance, as is often the case in the more important competitions of men, as well as horses, carried off the prize from his fleet but unsteady rival; and he came in winner of the race, amidst the loud laughter and acclamations of almost the whole population of the island,—*Evening paper.*

TWENTY-SIXTH

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

Second Day's Drawing Thursday, January 3, 1822.

PRIZES OF 125 SA. RS. EACH.

24	40	56	57	59	62	92
98	115	137	148	156	165	169
190	202	212	220	222	237	261
264	266	269	284	292	293	298
302	334	339	343	353	368	372
373	377	378	384	398	414	416
420	429	443	459	463	489	492
504	519	523	544	567	568	576
599	613	616	622	639	642	648
651	657	670	681	688	692	702
718	740	764	773	800	857	869
915	929	937	959	970	971	994
1007	1011	1060	1062	1073	1123	1126
1127	1139	1147	1162	1172	1179	1188
1192	1214	1233	1236	1243	1260	1266
1272	1276	1282	1283	1285	1306	1328
1336	1338	1341	1343	1349	1360	1384
1404	1417	1450	1483	1486	1491	1507
1513	1515	1520	1521	1525	1527	1534
1539	1540	1550	1574	1583	1597	1602
1606	1621	1626	1642	1678	1683	1715
1719	1763	1771	1778	1815	1818	1826
1837	1851	1889	1905	1933	1946	1961
1980	1981					
2008	2013	2064	2066	2082	2084	2101
2117	2131	2154	2166	2170	2234	2237
2245	2260	2293	2297	2313	2343	2388
2392	2406	2410	2427	2428	2432	2438
2458	2506	2545	2585	2589	2596	2609
2639	2649	2660	2669	2678	2691	2697
2722	2727	2739	2759	2772	2801	2818
2821	2832	2852	2859	2864	2870	2905
2925	2930	2943	2948	2949	2969	2972
2978	2988					
3026	3039	3057	3060	3064	3071	3074
3080	3083	3091	3092	3093	3108	3116
3117	3119	3125	3133	3155	3160	3179
3186	3193	3204	3255	3263	3264	3273
3292	3295	3296	3300	3311	3314	3320
3333	3338	3343	3357	3372	3398	3424
3426	3480	3485	3488	3491	3493	3502
3503	3516	3523	3540	3547	3585	3620
3630	3633	3657	3674	3678	3696	3702
3708	3716	3732	3743	3754	3788	3804
3807	3816	3842	3850	3853	3855	3871
3879	3894	3902	3923	3925	3941	3946
3955	3992	3995				
4002	4004	4010	4011	4018	4022	4039
4041	4042	4048	4058	4068	4077	4101
4132	4155	4160	4172	4186	4190	4193
4199	4243	4247	4251	4263	4272	4291
4302	4308	4311	4316	4328	4341	4352
4355	4359	4365	4366	4367	4369	4375
4391	4393	4397	4404	4443	4466	4471
4493	4509	4519	4534	4537	4560	4561
4565	4580	4585	4626	4629	4615	4646
4669	4676	4715	4727	4729	4730	4769
4805	4829	4834	4864	4876	4895	4932
4951	4985					
5009	5015	5085	5090	5097	5129	5133
5138	5163	5171	5211	5216	5238	5251
5255	5275	5285	5336	5359	5363	5397
5410	5413	5448	5457	5469	5472	5483
5521	5535	5554	5559	5560	5569	5582
5587	5589	5595	5597	5599	5608	5651
5662	5667	5675	5683	5698	5703	5712
5715	5766	5779	5794	5813	5816	5823
5845	5863	5869	5899	5914	5929	5932
5936	5916	5952	5958	5964	5969	5971
6018	6039	6048	6054	6059	6063	6634
6097	6098	6104	6122	6137	6139	6141
6154	6161	6165	6179	6250	6275	6289
6300	6331	6335	6336	6345	6359	6391
6404	6405	6415	6438	6472	6474	6486
6490						

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,

Friday, January 4, 1822.

PRIZES OF 125 SA. RS. EACH.

4	19	31	47	73	81	89
116	117	121	127	138	157	198
210	226	228	248	250	279	302
308	310	314	318	319	336	338
369	371	375	379	382	383	403
435	447	454	465	481	497	507
517	531	682	683	720	750	7 2
774	778	779	784	786	787	793
795	799	812	847	858	860	862
877	896	898	901	917	935	956
957	983	984	985			
1030	1036	1054	1056	1059	1070	1075
1080	1092	1098	1100	1114	1115	1144
1152	1173	1176	1182	1250	1270	1277
1278	1281	1290	1299	1310	1317	1330
1344	1348	1400	1405	1418	1427	1432
1435	1453	1454	1457	1458	1459	1463
1468	1479	1500	1545	1561	1591	1618
1620	1622	1652	1674	1685	1698	1718
1776	1780	1795	1801	1806	1814	1823
1854	1859	1861	1871	1883	1884	1885
1902	1909	1913	1921	1926	1928	1951
1953	1964	1982	2005	2010	2047	2050
2075	2079	2089	2098	2102	2103	2121
2124	2139	2140	2180	2197	2199	2209
2214	2224	2244	2248	2251	2264	2271
2276	2286	2288	2321	2323	2324	2328
2331	2349	2352	2354	2369	2377	2384
2395	2396	2398	2426	2439	2444	2450
2461	2480	2510	2552	2568	2580	2606
2616	2623	2635	2641	2643	2658	2684
2689	2700	2708	2710	2738	2741	2744
2768	2800	2807	2815	2819	2822	2856
2876	2890	1891	2902	2906	2920	2951
2971	2995					
3012	3036	3053	3059	3065	3081	3082
3089	3097	3105	3122	3131	3159	3165
3183	3188	3191	3203	3223	3241	3246
3256	3268	3269	3271	3281	3286	3291
3297	3313	3325	3380	3386	3397	3399
3455	3458	3459	3475	3483	3497	3509
3510	3549	3552	3563	3570	3572	3582
3612	3626	3629	3641	3644	3645	3646
3651	3675	3683	3695	3712	3728	3729
3746	3751	3760	3835	3866	3907	3909
3959	3962	3963	3973	3977	3995	
4003	4040	4044	4049	4053	4092	4119
4122	4136	4159	4175	4188	4197	4252
4261	4269	4281	4290	4294	4304	4312
4313	4317	4327	4336	4345	4363	4374
4388	4399	4416	4422	4426	4439	4446
4469	4474	4478	4482	4503	4504	4562
4569	4648	4652	4657	4687	4701	4720
4728	4736	4757	4781	4787	4817	4818
4824	4828	4833	4850	4852	4863	4873
4889	4905	4910	4934	4936	4968	4988
5014	5016	5023	4027	5031	5039	5041
5048	5052	5059	5096	5108	5112	5121
5141	5150	5172	5173	5174	5178	5191
5212	5219	5224	5241	5244	5247	5278
5281	5295	5308	5312	5313	5345	5364
5409	5421	5425	5430	5436	5442	5455
5460	5466	5480	5484	5597	5511	5522
5525	5565	5567	5574	5578	5581	4625
5647	5671	5686	5688	5690	5698	5706
5722	5771	5802	5805	5807	5808	5838
5859	5904	5918	5963	5977	5990	
6000	6031	6036	6077	6103	6106	6108
6110	6114	6130	6140	6142	6167	6173
6175	6181	6191	6206	6209	6224	6226
6251	6257	6271	6296	6309	6312	6314
6319	6219	6361	6388	6394	6412	6426
6436	6445	6461	6489	6493	6496	

The Fourth Day's Drawing, was to take place on Friday, the 25th January.

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